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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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# USSR REPORT

## POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### LİSSR'S GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS AT MUNICIPAL PARTY CONFERENCE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Dec 85 pp 1-2

[Article: "On the Way to Increasing Labor Efficiency"]

[Text] A PRECONGRESS REVIEW OF PARTY STRENGTHS ALSO IS CONTINUING IN OUR REPUBLIC. THE WORK OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, LABOR COLLECTIVES, AND PARTY GORKOM'S AND RAYKOM'S IN IMPLEMENTING DECISIONS OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS AND TASKS SET BY THE APRIL AND OCTOBER, 1985 PLENUMS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE IS BEING ANALYZED IN A THOROUGH AND EXACT MANNER AT CITY AND RAYON REVIEW AND SELECTION PARTY CONFERENCES. PRACTICAL MEASURES ARE BEING OUTLINED THAT ARE AIMED AT ACHIEVING HIGH INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RATES AND INCREASING THE LABOR EFFICIENCY OF CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION ORGANIZATIONS IN 1986 AND DURING THE 12TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE.

While striving to complete the 11th Five-Year Plan with the best results and to appropriately welcome the 27th CPSU Congress, the labor collectives of Alitus and Alituskiy Rayon have achieved considerable successes. The industrial and agricultural economics system got stronger, and the basic five-year quotas and socialist commitments were met successfully. However, this is only the beginning of a large operation and preparation for accomplishing the qualitatively new tasks that were advanced by the party for the next five-year plan. At the Alitus city party conference that took place on 14 December, the attention of communists also was concentrated on these tasks that are traced in the party's program documents.

Activities of the city party organization and the industrial and agricultural collectives for the period under review were analyzed in a businesslike manner in the summary report that was delivered by G. Konoplev, first secretary of the party gorkom. Programs for intensifying production and reducing the share of manual labor were successfully accomplished in industry, and socialist commitments that were made for the 11th Five-Year Plan were met ahead of schedule. Quotas for increasing production and labor productivity were exceeded, and above-plan production of 40 million rubles was realized. New technology that was assimilated in production provided an economic impact of 24 million rubles.

This is a great service of all labor collectives and especially of the leading workers of labor. Many of them were delegates to this conference. These are Kostas Miklushyavichyus, an apprentice at the cotton combine imeni 60th

anniversary of the Lithuanian CP; Yelena Sazonova, a worker; Zita Bilyute, a fitter at a refrigerator plant; Brone Vendzinskene and Stase Pavlyukova, workers at nava" clothes factory; Valentas Gaulya, a driver at road construction administration number eight; Vitautas Vilda, a drilling machine operator at a machine building plant; and others.

However, as was noted at the conference, not all party organizations and managers of enterprises showed the proper concern for increasing production efficiency. A chemical plant, a metalwork shop, a repair and construction administration, and railroad workers were subjected to criticism for this. Quotas for increasing labor productivity aren't being fulfilled, there is too little concern for technical progress, and new technology is being used inefficiently at a number of industrial enterprises and construction organizations. The reporting speaker and those who spoke at the debate--O. Gumbryavichene, a worker at the cotton combine imeni 60th anniversary of the Lithuanian CP; B. Yanonis, director of an experimental house-building combine; and V. Lazarenko, a lathe operator at a machine building plant--spoke about these and other shortcomings.

Certain positive improvements also occurred in the matter of fulfilling capital construction quotas. During the five-year plan, builders turned over for operation a grain products combine, a priority dairy combine, a railway station, and a high school; they're completing construction of a bus station. The day before the conference, keys were presented from a trade center in the Vidzgiris micro-rayon and a fruit drink shop in a wine and champagne combine.

At the same time, serious remarks were expressed in the report and delegates' speeches as regards the progress of construction operations in Alitus and Ali-tusskiy Rayon. On the other hand, as Secretary of the Construction Trust's Party Committee A. Bitinas emphasized at the conference, it's necessary to be more concerned too about an improvement in working conditions and the everyday life of construction workers themselves.

Farmers have made a heavy contribution in accomplishing the food program. During the last 2 years, a significant forward step was made in intensifying animal husbandry. With each year even better farms are being provided with feed. There's not a single farm where they would have obtained less than 3,000 kilograms of milk from a cow per year. This year the average milk yield will be 3,500 kilograms. And they're obtaining more than 4,000 kilograms of milk from a cow at the "Domantonis" poultry farming sovkhov, the "Simnas" agricultural trade sovkhov, and the "Santayka" kolkhoz. This year, with a change in the method of intensifying production, 4,000 tons of pork--one-fourth more than last year's--were sold.

The farmers eliminated an indebtedness, which was generated during the first year of the five-year plan, by selling agricultural production to the state. Plans for selling grain, vegetables, sugar beets, meat, and milk to the state were fulfilled. Unfortunately, everything still hasn't been done to increase good working conditions with high standards of agriculture.

It was noted at the conference that it's important to give more consideration to the cultivation of all agricultural crops and to grow higher yields of them.

And this is entirely realistic too under the conditions of Alitusskiy Rayon. Thus, the potato yield obtained in the rayon is one of the highest in the republic. Practice shows that everything depends on how the processing methods of its cultivation are observed. Unfortunately, they aren't being adhered to everywhere. There are other shortcomings too. The "Tvirtove," "Zhuvintas" and "Geguzhes pirmoyi" kolkhozes and a number of other farms were subjected to criticism for this at the conference.

Other acute problems were broached also in the report and speeches of M. Krutskauskene, secretary of the primary party organization of the "Obeliya" kolkhoz, and P. Burneyki, a tractor operator at the "Pivashyunay" kolkhoz: the low level of mechanization of farms, highly dissimilar results at individual animal husbandry subunits [podrazdeleniye], slow rates of land development operations, and insufficient expansion of the production base of farms.

Ya. Povilanskayte, deputy director of Alitus high school number seven and who spoke at the conference, noted that during the period under review the party gorkom strove so that the generation of a Marxist-Leninist outlook might proceed through all links of ideological work and that it might encompass all sections of the population. And, as a matter of fact, the operation of political and economic education systems and links has improved in many collectives. However, the primary party organizations of a motor vehicle transportation enterprise, a public services combine, a reinforced concrete design plant, a chemical plant, and the "Nauyas givyanimas" and "Tvirtove" kolkhozes still have a poor concern for strengthening ideological work, and they haven't done everything so that studying economic skills might become the true school of communist labor.

At the conference the party gorkom was subjected to criticism for the fact that it is directing party organizations in a poor manner in conducting individual ideological work, as well as in terms of the place of residence.

The delegates carefully analyzed questions on urban and rural social development and ideological work, and they discussed problems of trade, public services, and strengthening law and order that are acute for a growing city along with other problems. Serious proposals and remarks were expressed to a number of ministries and departments.

First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee P. Grishkyavichus made a speech at the conference.

#### COMRADE P. P. GRISHKYAVICHUS'S SPEECH

Dear comrades! Our Leninist party and all Soviet people are experiencing a crucial period in their history. Everywhere there is active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, and an extensive and indeed national discussion of CPSU Central Committee documents on the forthcoming party congress is proceeding. Communists and all workers of the republic heartily approve the domestic and foreign policy of our party, the decisions of the April and October plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the results of the meeting of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with U. S. President Reagan. They're backing with words and deeds their resolve to support in every possible manner the strategic policy

of the party for accelerating the rates of our society's economic and social development, and with selfless, constructive labor to promote a strengthening of the country's economic and defense might and the preservation of peace on earth.

Rayon and city party conferences convincingly confirm this unshakable resolve of communists and all workers of Lithuania. They're being held everywhere in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm. Communists are unanimously demonstrating close solidarity in support of the party's Leninist central committee, businesslike efficiency, and a firm attitude towards advancing ahead along the path of scientific technical progress and successfully fulfilling the program tasks that are being put forth by the party.

Your party conference fully confirms this too. Comrade G. Konoplev's report, the delegates' speeches, and those tendencies that have prevailed during the recent period in the city of Alitus and in Alituskiy Rayon, I think, make it possible to draw the conclusion that the party's city committee is on the right track. Under his leadership, communists of the city and the rayon achieved substantial positive changes for the better in increasing the political and production activity of workers and in accelerating the rates of economic, social and cultural development.

During the entire present five-year plan, industrial output production and labor productivity at Alitus's enterprises have grown more rapidly than around the republic on the average. During the five-year plan, output production increased by 27 percent and labor productivity by 26.5 percent. The growth rates stipulated by the five-year plan have been exceeded considerably. More precise management on the part of the party's gorkom, which relies on comprehensive programs for intensifying industrial production and reducing manual labor, and a consolidation of production ties with science played a positive role in this. But it's particularly important to emphasize the positive influence that was exerted by a persistent and drastic increase in the responsibility of leading personnel, the extent of organization, and the strengthening of planning and labor discipline. One of the main demands of the April, 1985 plenum of the party's central committee also consists exactly of this. Consequently, comrades, with your efforts in this direction you once again graphically confirmed the correctness and vivification of the course of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

More precise party management and a persistent and purposeful use of the levers that are mentioned above also mainly caused those positive phenomena that during recent years began to prevail in the rayon's agriculture. The intensification of production was accelerated, lagging that had occurred at the beginning of the five-year plan was overcome, and five-year quotas for the sale of all kinds of agricultural output to the state were successfully fulfilled. The forward advance in intensifying production had a positive effect on the results of economic activities of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The production of gross agricultural output increased by more than 20 percent in comparison with the average annual volume during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Output production cost is being reduced, whereas around the republic they still haven't succeeded in overcoming the tendency of increasing it. In comparison with 1983, net income and profit of the rayon's farms are increasing by approximately 85 percent, and production



profitability is increasing from 20 to 32 percent. This is indeed a great success of communists and all workers of the city and the rayon.

Examining the results of agricultural development, it's impossible not to mention one more factor that has played a very large role. This is resolution of the problems of social reform in the countryside. The most important public entities for social and cultural purposes--kindergartens and day nurseries, schools, dining rooms, stores, palaces of culture, and public service centers--already exist at essentially all farms in the rayon. The only thing remaining was to build public baths at 5 out of 27 farms. It's very good that the party's city committee, primary party organizations, and farm managers properly understood and estimated the significance of these vitally important matters at their true worth.

The Alitus city party organization is welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress with results like these. But it's incumbent upon us to soberly evaluate with party principledness that which has already been achieved. The central committee of our party and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev personally emphasize that it's impossible to allow self-glorification, which can lead to complacency. And if today we ascertain certain successes, then in this regard first of all we must think and speak not so much about them as about the fact of at what cost and through what methods we got them. In short, so that we might learn our lessons and draw appropriate conclusions for the future not only from shortcomings, errors and failures, but also from positive experience. I think that today's fundamental, exacting and thorough discussion as a whole meets this party requirement.

It is known that it's always useful to take a good running start before any rapid advance. I would say the economic system of the entire country, our republic, and your city and rayon approached such a very rapid advance in precisely this manner. The party set the task of providing for a vigorous and rapid change of the national economy on the path of intensification, accelerating its development rates, and in comparatively short historical time frames achieving unprecedentedly high points of reference for economic and social progress. Has everything already been done by us to successfully struggle for these points of reference? Much has been done, but even more tenacious, energetic and qualitatively new work awaits us ahead.

There are reserves for accelerated intensification of production and an increase in its efficiency both in industry and agriculture and in other sectors of the city's and rayon's national economy. The reporting speaker and the delegates spoke properly about this. On what should the attention of party organizations and all communists now be concentrated?

A further increase in labor productivity at industrial enterprises requires more vigorous efforts first and foremost. During 10 months of the current year, only 72 percent of the increase in production was obtained by virtue of its growth. This is one of the lowest indicators in the republic. In spite of strengthening the ties of industrial enterprises with science, the utilization efficiency of new technology is still considerably lower than in the republic's industry on the average. For the fourth year in succession, plans are not being fulfilled

for the assimilation of new technology. More than half of the flow and automatic lines at the city's enterprises are operating with two short shifts. So far, production capacities at an experimental house-building combine are being used at 70 percent. Equipment for metalwork production at a machine building plant is being utilized even worse. Effective measures for reducing manual labor aren't being taken at some enterprises.

You know what large tasks for the next five-year plan have been set in the matter of thrift and economy. To a decisive extent, we're faced with supplying the demands of public production for additional material and raw material resources by virtue of economizing and carefully expending them. Are we already prepared for working under such conditions? Apparently, not yet. As a matter of fact, for example, at a machine building plant more than 20 percent of ferrous metals go to waste products, and at a house-building combine nearly one-third of the timber goes to waste products. This is real wastefulness.

The quality of manufactured industrial output, especially consumer goods, must also be much better. As a matter of fact, products of the highest quality account for only about 11 percent, or almost half as much as around the republic on the average, in over-all volume of production. For example, an experimental house-building combine simply continues to turn out dwelling houses with the same old design deficiencies and unreliable thermal insulation.

The party's city committee and the party organizations of enterprises must approach all these problems with greater militancy and principledness.

It's important to pay particular attention to planning discipline. The plan is a law that must be fulfilled without question. There will be no more plan corrections of any kind. And this applies not only to industry, but also to all other sectors of the national economy.

During the years of the five-year plan as a whole, the collective of the Alitus construction trust worked rather well. It's commendable that its collective also is making a heavy contribution to development of the agro-industrial complex, while building quite a number of projects in the countryside for production and socio-cultural purposes. However, there also are shortcomings in the trust's activities that it's necessary to eliminate without delay. For 4 years of the five-year plan, the plan for construction and installation work was underfulfilled by 6 million rubles, or 5 percent. And during this year, plans are being underfulfilled for the construction of dwelling houses for workers of the agro-industrial complex and of some other projects.

As you know, in the project on basic trends of economic and social development of the USSR, large tasks are being set before the workers of the republic's agro-industrial complex. A doubling of production growth rates of agriculture's gross output is forthcoming in the new five-year plan. It's commendable that the party's city committee vigorously undertook to increase good working conditions with high standards of agriculture and to strengthen industrial discipline in cultivating basic agricultural crops. Much has been done already in this direction, but this is just a good beginning for that which we're still faced with doing.



First of all, I would like to speak about the fodder base. You achieved rather good results in intensifying the production of coarse and succulent fodder. However, resources for improving their quality, especially on lagging farms, are still being used poorly. It's important to give more consideration to the production of grass meal. In short, it's necessary to do everything in order to create a strong and stable fodder base on each farm that would minimally depend on weather conditions. And the experience of many farms in our rayon confirms that such a task is realistic.

It's necessary to give more consideration to the cultivation of grain crops and to obtain higher yields of them. You have demonstrated that this is also possible. One of the highest yields of potatoes in the republic was grown in the rayon. Practice shows that success depends on just how rigidly processing methods are observed. Unfortunately, they're still not being properly observed everywhere. And during this year, you sowed nearly 15 percent of the winter crops in accordance with poor precursors and you didn't apply enough organic fertilizers.

Positive improvements were determined at the rayon's farms in the development of public animal husbandry. It's commendable that decisive measures in overcoming seasonal fluctuation in milk and meat production are being taken right along with an increase in cattle productivity. Henceforth, it's also necessary to urgently obtain an intensification of animal husbandry using all resources for this. Meanwhile, last year the average sale weight of young cattle was lower than in 1983. This year too it has increased negligibly, and in November it was one of the lowest in the republic.

In many respects, success in implementing the food program was caused by social development of the countryside. It's good that the rayon's farms already have at their disposal almost all the entities for social purposes. However, clearly insufficient consideration is being given to the construction of dwelling houses. During the current five-year plan, only in 1982 was the plan for putting individual and cooperative dwelling houses in operation in the countryside completely fulfilled. It's not being fulfilled this year either. That's why the numbers of able-bodied people in agriculture continue to decrease. It's important to resolve this problem in a more active manner.

There are other social problems too, the solution of which it's necessary to improve. The provision of rural dining rooms with food products is poorly organized. For 9 months of the current year, the farms themselves supplied only 11 tons of potatoes out of the 44 tons that were used in the dining rooms of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and they supplied a total of 1 ton of vegetables out of the 45 tons that were used. Why are the party's city committee and city and rayon executive committees condoning such a practice, when even potatoes and vegetables are being supplied to rural dining rooms from the city? It's incumbent upon the farms themselves to provide their own dining rooms with all these products. Nutrition in schools is poorly organized too. Students avoid eating in some school dining rooms because of the low quality of meals.

It's also necessary to further improve the trade and consumer services of rural residents. There are stores now on all farms. But if one compares the average

goods turnover per capita in the city and the rayon, then we'll see that last year it was almost half as much per rayon resident as per city resident. It seems that a rural resident purchases almost half of his goods in the city. Consequently, it's necessary to expand the variety of goods in rural stores and to find new forms of trade so that farmers might have to go to cities more infrequently for goods.

It's necessary to liven up ideological and indoctrinational work. The party's work and primary party organizations must do everything to raise this work to a qualitatively new level so that it might more effectively enlist the efforts of workers for accelerating social and economic development and promote a strengthening of conscientious discipline, extent of organization, and order in each collective. It's very important to increase the responsibility of each communist, especially that of managers of collectives for ensuring unity of ideological-indoctrinational and economic-organizational work and for constantly increasing the influence of public opinion on practical matters. The fact is a positive one that the struggle with religious prejudice and clerical extremism, with all manifestations of alien ideology and morality, and with drunkenness and other negative phenomena is being conducted more actively both in the city and in the rayon. And one cannot forget that this is sustained work, which it's necessary to conduct in a tireless manner. It's important to constantly increase the political vigilance of workers and their irreconcilability with everything that contradicts the socialist way of life and to vigorously repulse any negative views and attitudes.

During the period under review, the party's city committee did quite a lot with improving the style and methods of its activities and all organizational and party work. Due to this, party management of the national economy and culture has become more specific and the efficiency of all party work has increased. Henceforth, it's necessary also in every way possible to reinforce party influence in collectives and in their subordinate links--brigades, at farms, and in other subunits. And this can be achieved by increasing the role of primary and shop party organizations, party groups, and each communist. We're still faced with doing a lot in this area. As a matter of fact, there are still non-communists in 70 percent of the production brigades.

The selection and indoctrination of personnel is a particularly important phase of party work. Exacting requirements for leading personnel have increased, discipline has gotten stronger, and their qualitative composition is constantly improving. These are positive changes. However, henceforth it's necessary also to improve working with personnel, while first of all obtaining their stability. It's necessary to study the business, political, and moral qualities of people more carefully, to better consider the opinion of party organizations and collectives when selecting personnel, to conduct more purposeful and active work in generating a personnel reserve, and to indoctrinate them in a patient and considerate manner.

Today you analyzed the work of the party organization and the party's city committee in a self-critical and businesslike manner. Quite a lot of useful suggestions and critical observations were expressed. Once again, the party's

elected city committee must take all this into consideration, along with the conference's decision put it in practice without delay.

Allow me to express confidence that communists of the city of Alitus and Alitusskiy Rayon will do everything to appropriately welcome our party's 27th Congress and successfully implement its decisions.

Proceeding on the basis of specific communists' and workers' suggestions that were introduced when examining the projects of a new version of the CPSU program, changes in CPSU rules, and basic trends of the country's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and for the period up to the year 2000, the party conference delegates outlined measures for further intensifying production and improving ideological and indoctrinational work; they unanimously expressed resolve in meeting the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress with new successes.

An organizational plenum of the newly elected party gorkom took place. S. L. Rybakov was elected as first secretary of the Alitus gorkom of the Lithuanian CP, P. I. Aleksandravichyus as second secretary, and M. Yu. Milyauskayte as secretary.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### GRISHKYAVICHUS ON IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR RURAL WORKERS

Moscow KADRY SELSKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA in Russian No 6, 1985 (signed to press 10 Nov 85) pp 17-22

[Article by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "The Farmer's Work Time and Free Time"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The 11th Five-Year Plan is coming to an end and a historical event in the life of Lenin's party of communists and of all Soviet people is approaching -- the impending 27th CPSU Congress.

A crucial stage in preparing for the congress has just begun; a large, open council of the party and people is in session to discuss the most important economic and political issues laid out in the new draft proposal for the CPSU Program, the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development in the USSR for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the Period up to the Year 2000, and also the CPSU Charter (with proposed changes). In work collectives, where the fate of all plans is directly decided, a topical discussion has developed concerning our affairs, the introduction of huge reserves into operation, the economic utilization of resources, the elimination of shortcomings and the use of advanced experience.

Field and farm workers of the republic, like all Soviet people, are striving to welcome their own party's congress by successfully completing this year and the 11th Five-Year Plan and by laying a firm foundation to begin the 12th Five-Year Plan. Naturally, success comes to those who value every hour and every minute of work time. The slogan "Work Time is for Work" became a fundamental principle for the everyday activity of each collective of rural laborers.

How do we multiply the volume of labor in the farmer's working hours? We find an answer to that question in the materials of the April 1985 and October 1985 CPSU Plenums and in other party documents. The most important way to utilize work time efficiently is now and always has been to have uninterrupted material and technical support for production, a clear and scientifically founded organization of labor, strong technical discipline, self-discipline on the part of the worker and a feeling of responsibility for the task assigned to him.

A solid material and technical base has been developed in the village. In only

four years of the 11th Five-Year Plan the power-worker ratio in the republic's agriculture has grown by almost 32 percent and by the beginning of the current year it had reached an average of 43 horsepower per worker. Qualitative changes are coming about in the machinery and equipment inventory. If you take tractors, for example, the quantity of power-intensive machines with a motor capability of 100 and more horsepower grew from 1 percent in 1970 to 15 percent in 1985. One can judge what this yields in concrete terms if only from the following comparison: where three people once worked at plowing on the DT-75 tractor, now one man can fully handle the K-701. And there are many such examples. The cultivation of grain, silo crops and potatoes is fully mechanized as well as almost all operations for growing and harvesting sugar beets, flax and fodder root-crops and for storing hay, haylage and silage.

Scientific and technical progress has brought profound changes of an economic and social nature to the republic's leading sector of agriculture -- animal husbandry. Now 61 percent of the facilities used for cattle raising, 79 percent of those used for hogs and 85 percent of the poultry facilities have integrated mechanization. These are regular milk, meat and egg factories, at which heavy manual labor is in fact completely excluded and labor productivity has grown repeatedly. And, of course, there is no need to say how much easier and more attractive the livestock breeders' work has become.

Considering the interdependence of work time, labor productivity and free time, Karl Marx wrote: "Cutting down on work time is proportionate to an increase in free time, i.e. the time for an individual to develop to the fullest; this development, as the greatest force of production, in its turn influences the productive force of labor" (Marx, K. and Engels F., Works, vol 46, part II, p 221).

This extremely important theoretical position is developed in the new draft proposal of the Party Program, a program for the systematic and comprehensive improvement of socialism and the further advancement of Soviet society toward communism. The formula that expresses the essence of the party's present course, spoken about at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is this: through acceleration of the country's social and economic development -- toward the achievement of a qualitatively new condition in Soviet society.

In this regard, I would like to express the following desire. In the new draft proposal for the CPSU Program, in the section called "Enhancing the Well-Being and Improving the Working Conditions of the Soviet People," where it says that the intensification and growth of production efficiency and rise in labor productivity will in the long run open new possibilities for shortening the work day and for increasing the length of workers' paid vacations, one should say a couple of sentences about DIALECTICAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN WORK TIME AND FREE TIME. The classics of Marxism-Leninism, as we know, give serious attention to this question.

The most important task today is to utilize to the maximum and, from all points of view, in the most efficient way, accumulated production potential in order that every hour the farmer spends working will bring the greatest amount of high-quality output. What problems do our specialists face in this regard?



It has already been mentioned that during the years of this five-year plan the power-work ratio in the village has increased by almost 32 percent. The volume of gross production in agriculture has increased by almost as much. This would seem to be a relatively good result. However, we, like the majority of rural communists, are united in believing that the possibilities hidden in today's productive potential can be utilized better and more effectively. There are still a lot of unused reserves or reserves that are being underutilized.

It says in the new draft proposal for the CPSU Program: "The effectiveness of scientific and technical progress depends not only on increasing the output of the newest technology, but on THE BEST UTILIZATION OF FIXED CAPITAL, and the increase in output yield from each unit of equipment and from each square meter of production area. We have to overcome the tendency that has developed for the capital-output ratio to decrease and, in the long run, to attain a rise in it."

But let us return to those power-intensive tractors. Seeing the first "Kirovets" giants, our machine operators could not conceal their joy. However, it was soon replaced by disappointment. And the reason was not at all that the machines were undependable (though that did occur), but that there was a serious lack of trailer units, especially surface plows, wide-span cultivators, mineral and organic fertilizer spreaders, etc. What did we get in fact? The more powerful the tractor, the lower the coefficient of useful activity per unit of its power.

This is especially true of T-150K tractors, which exist in all the republic's agricultural enterprises, and not just one or two per enterprise. Specialists have determined that for 50 of these machines there are on the average only 2 mineral fertilizer spreaders, 5 organic fertilizer spreaders, 9 surface plows, 10 liquid manure spreaders and 18 hitches for cultivators, harrows and seeders. It is calculated that for the optimum utilization of the "Kirovets" and T-150K tractors their balance cost and the cost of trailer units and the implements that go with them should be 1:3. But in fact this ratio in our republic is 1:1.4. This means we lose more than a half of the potential power of this mighty technology. And to underutilize the power of such a tractor as the K-701, by only 20 percent, is the same as leaving an MTZ-50 tractor completely idle. Here is where our machine operators' fullest, most valuable hours, days and weeks -- truly worth their weight in gold -- are totally lost.

The issue is clear: we must force production of the machinery and implements that we do not have. But this cannot be accomplished in a single day and, apparently, not even in a year. However time won't wait. We are looking for an on-the-spot solution. Republic enterprises of Goskomselkhoztekhnika have already set up production of certain machinery and mechanisms for powerful tractors, primarily tractor hitches with a wide application. Incidentally, this has been brought about not only because of inadequate supply. Hitches meant for the steppe regions of the country are not always applicable to our republic's conditions. In view of this I would like to express the following desire: that when increasing the output of machinery and mechanisms for powerful tractors in specialized enterprises of the country the specific



problems of our republic and other Baltic republics be taken into consideration.

Right now on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in regional and republic management units of the agro-industrial complex, they are conducting a profound and strict analysis of the year's results and of the whole period since the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The main conclusion to which we are all coming is unequivocal: we must decisively strengthen technological discipline and courageously switch to the new progressive technologies. The rightness of this conclusion is borne out by the experiences of this year -- a difficult one, when many agricultural enterprises did not withstand the caprices of weather and the gross yield of grain dropped by more than half a million tons.

The areas where intensive technologies are to be applied in the first year of the new five-year plan make up 400 hectares or more than four-fifths of the winter grain-crop fields. In many agricultural enterprises today winter crops are sown in the best tradition of our predecessors, in well prepared and fertilized soil at the right time. Unfortunately, sluggishness in work and attachment to the well-beaten path are living phenomena that do not like to give way voluntarily. Here and there in the village violations of the demands of agricultural technology are again being permitted. Those guilty of such negligence are being called to strict account. We will dedicate the coming winter to instructing personnel in the practical introduction of progressive technologies. Speaking figuratively, everyone directly involved in this matter will take their place at school desks -- from machine operators to agricultural enterprise administrators.

One subject of special concern to us has been and still is the all-out intensification of fodder production. Enormous reserves for economizing work time are concealed here as well.

Under our variable climatic conditions, it is a complicated task to lay in good fodder, especially hay. Flexibility and maneuverability are needed, and every hour of good weather takes on a special value. A full system of modern, highly productive technology plays a large part in economizing the work time of those engaged in fodder storing and utilizing it to the maximum -- in a way unequalled in other agricultural projects. Meanwhile, this has unfortunately been one of our weakest spots up to now.

During the years of the present five-year plan we have been able to move considerably ahead. And this has been immediately plain in our results. The production of coarse and succulent fodder is growing and its quality is improving. The dairy herd's productivity this year is coming very close to 3,500 kilograms of milk per cow.

But in a number of agricultural enterprises the existence of a full technical network is prevented by an insufficiency or total lack of certain equipment, such as power-driven mower-reducers, dispenser tables with pneumatic conveyers, rake-tedders and certain other pieces of machinery. Agricultural equipment which is incomplete or of poor quality when delivered, of which there are still some cases, has a negative effect. It seems that these questions ought to disturb the country's machine builders.

The pace of intensification is determined to a decisive extent by the ability to use labor potential with the greatest yield. We are speaking here about activating the human factor, about an all-out increase in the work activity of collectives. This task is being solved by means of improving the organization of production and labor and the remuneration for it.

In the course of socialist construction, the most effective forms and methods of mobilizing people at the modern stage have become crystallized. These are first of all the collective contract and cost accounting [khozraschet]. A lot has been done in the republic, although there are still unsolved problems. I will make two points relative to this topic.

First, regarding the educational aspect of the new method. With a clever application of cost accounting and the collective contract, each rural worker becomes his own boss on the land, not merely "checking in and out" at work but striving to produce the greatest quantity of output with the minimum of production costs. It is worth noting that in agricultural enterprises with a complete cost accounting system and a collective contract, absence from work and workers leaving early have become a rarity.

Second, we consider what has been achieved as only the beginning of a path that we still have to travel. For now we are at a point of departure, as they say, when a reorganization in the economic thinking of administrators and specialists and in the psychology of the rank-and-file workers is being accomplished. This process, as life shows, is neither easy nor simple. But nevertheless, persistently introducing the experience accumulated by pioneers, we wish to arrive at a point in the near future where the principles of cost accounting and the collective contract deeply penetrate the activity of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is a realistic objective; it does not require additional capital output and promises a great economic and social victory.

Organizations and sectors that make up the agro-industrial complex have been called upon to contribute their bit (and it's not such a small one) in economizing the farm laborer's work time. Essentially they are solving the same tasks and therefore ought to work not along with the rural worker, but together with him -- hand in hand, and be equally responsible for the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' final results.

It must be admitted that recently Goskomselkhoztekhnika, Selkhozkhimiya, purchasing organizations and processing enterprises have begun to work better. But it is not so much the quantity that is important as it is the quality of services rendered to rural areas, the attitude of employees of these sectors toward the task entrusted to them. The quality of service and repair for agricultural equipment and of agro-chemical work is improving at an extremely slow pace. There are repeatedly cases where agricultural enterprises are deceived, cases of padding, red tape and inefficiency, cases where duties that should be carried out by employees of these departments are passed on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Lots of time still has to be spent by agricultural enterprise administrators

and specialists in searching for spare parts and various kinds of materials. And although sometimes these are little things, they are essentially still symptomatic and call forth serious concern. Not everything is as yet regulated as it should be in the interrelations between kolkhozes and sovkhoses, on the one hand, and these departments, on the other. The needed interactions do not exist and the relationship is not supported by the necessary material accountability.

Now about another side of the problem: the farm worker's spare time.

The work mood of a person and his labor productivity are conditioned to an enormous extent by how and in what conditions he and his family live and how his every-day material, cultural and personal needs are met. These issues, or more accurately issues concerning the social sphere, have been given much attention in the draft of the CPSU Program.

As was noted at the October Central Committee Plenum, our party regards social policy as a powerful means of accelerating the country's economic development and raising the work and social-political activity of the masses, and as an important factor of political stability in society, the formation of the new man and an affirmation of the socialist way of life.

As we know, free time is growing -- first, on account of the shortened work day that results from the growth of labor productivity and a more equal distribution of duties among all members of society (this question I have partly touched upon), and second, because it takes less time to get to and from work and to devote to housework, child care, etc. What has been done and is being done in our republic in this regard?

Instead of farmsteads once scattered throughout the fields, Lithuania is now characterized by a panorama of modern kolkhoz and sovkhos settlements in which more than two-thirds of the rural population already live. In all the agricultural enterprises there are general-educational schools and trading centers, and in the overwhelming majority -- houses of culture, children's nursery-kindergartens, cafeterias, personal-services centers and other social and cultural facilities. And as a result, the migration of the rural population has stopped and our villages have recently begun to grow younger.

Our plans for the new five-year period include continuing to reorganize the village at an unfaltering pace. We will build residential housing extensively and we will finish erecting social and cultural projects in all agricultural enterprises. There is no doubt that all this will lead to new positive shifts in the demographic situation of the village.

Where does the farm worker go during his free time these days and for what reason? It's not a rhetorical question. It is a question of organizing the social and domestic infrastructure efficiently and improving the commercial, domestic and cultural services to the rural population.

Although the service sphere in the villages is developing faster than in the cities and now, as was already noted, there are commercial enterprises and

personal-services centers in all kolkhozes and sovkhoses, according to per capita service indicators, the villages are still considerably behind the cities.

Here, essentially, we can find the answer to why farm workers travel to the city. If we look at trade, we see from the data of sociologists and economists that most often people leave for industrial goods or, strange as it seems, groceries. Consequently we need to improve the work of rural stores radically, study the people's demands more attentively and better provide stores with the goods that rural dwellers really need, using such a method as delivery of goods on previous order. The efforts of rural cooperatives in the republic are aimed at this.

Domestic services must be brought to the rural dweller -- especially during periods of intense agricultural work. As an example, the experience of the personal-services combine for inhabitants of the Vilkavishskiy Rayon is worthy of attention. Here in the summer period shops close for a few hours in the afternoon but work two hours longer in the evening. In preparation for the rural harvest season, those who provide the services in the rayon worked out a schedule and itinerary of calls to be made by people to repair shoes, clothing, radios, television sets, and personal appliances and barbers and other skilled workers to provide services for farm workers without their waiting in line. People found out about this schedule from an announcement in the regional newspaper. A call to the dispatcher brings a team of repairmen to the spot at a time convenient to the customer. Services performed in this way amounted to 80 percent of the combine's total volume.

Of course it would be unrealistic and wrong to arrange things so that the farm worker never went anywhere. But we intend in the future to do everything possible so that he will need to tear himself from his work less often. And doubtless the nature of his trips needs to be changed. These trips should be connected to the least extent possible with satisfying his material requirements and should be more and more connected with enriching the rural dweller spiritually, promoting his cultural growth and the development of his personality. Although the activity of rural cultural and educational establishments is growing and more and more often professional artists' collectives visit the farms, one obviously cannot do without excursions or visits to the theater, concert hall or other entertainment events.

In the draft of The Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development in the Country for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the Period up to the Year 2000, the party sets great and responsible tasks for workers of the republic's agricultural industry: to considerably accelerate the pace of developing agriculture and all the sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Realizing their duty and their responsibility to the party and the people, communists and all our rural workers are full of resolution to meet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner and make their contribution to implementing its decisions.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### LITHUANIA REORGANIZES AGRICULTURAL MINISTRIES

#### Buro Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] In accordance with the resolution by the CPSU Central Committee, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro, at its regular meeting, examined the question of further improving the management of the agro-industrial complex.

The resolution adopted on this question by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers indicated the expediency of forming a union republic State Agro-Industrial Committee of the LiSSR based on the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and to liberate these organizations accordingly. The Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] is charged with the functions of the central organ of state management of the republic's agro-industrial complex. It bears full responsibility for increasing production, for fulfilling the plans for procurement of agricultural production and provision of its complete safety, and for quality processing and a significant expansion in the assortment of food products.

For purposes of strengthening the conditions of economy and satisfying on this basis the growth in demand for material and energy resources by the national economy, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on measures for developing and ensuring the implementation of the republic integrated target program "Material-aloyemkost" [material consumption] for the years 1986-1990. In accordance with this resolution, a number of ministries, departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms have been given appropriate assignments.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution entitled "On Measures for Ensuring the Liming of Acid Soils in 1986-1990". This resolution notes that the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of the Construction

Materials Industry, and party, soviet and agricultural organs must implement planned measures for liming acid soils for the purpose of increasing their crop yield.

The quality of liming materials has improved in recent years. This has created conditions for introducing a scientifically substantiated liming technology, ensured the application of optimal doses of lime materials to the soil, and facilitated an increase in the effectiveness of application of mineral fertilizers and a growth in the crop yield of grain and other agricultural cultures.

At the same time, despite the presence of large areas of acid soils on farms in a number of rayons, the plans for soil liming are not being fulfilled, and the crop yield of agricultural cultures is increasing slowly. In connection with this, the Gosagroprom, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Alitus and Kapsukas gorkoms, the party raykoms, rayispolkoms, and the RAPO councils must take decisive measures towards increasing the effectiveness of soil liming.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro also discussed the question of serious shortcomings in ensuring labor protection and safety technology in the republic's national economy. The meeting noted that the managers of a number of ministries and departments, party, soviet and professional union organs, enterprises and organizations have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the decisions previously adopted by the party and the government on ensuring safe labor conditions. The republic's national economy suffers a great loss due to the high number of fires, accidents, traffic-transport accidents, severe illnesses, and personal disability and deaths. The primary reasons for these collisions, fires and accidents are low labor and production discipline, drunkenness on the job and at home, gross disruptions of safety standards and regulations and safety technology, irresponsibility, and at times a casual attitude by a number of managers and specialists toward fulfilling their work duties in the sphere of labor protection.

The Lithuanian Communist Party gorkoms and raykoms and the party and professional union organizations have been instructed to take effective measures for fulfilling the decisions of the party and the government directed at ensuring safe labor conditions, to give a timely, acute and principled evaluation of cases of indifferent and irresponsible attitude by officials to protection of the health and life of the people, and to create in each collective an atmosphere of intolerance to those who disrupt the standards and regulations of safety technology.

The ministries and departments, the organs of state supervision, and the managers of enterprises and organizations must take decisive measures for creating safe and healthful working conditions. They must increase their exactingness to persons responsible for the state of this work and implement measures for strengthening the labor protection service. They must step up work on accident prevention and steadfastly strive toward ensuring a high degree of organization and order in production and the strict adherence to standards and regulations of labor protection. It is best to utilize the capacities of the labor collectives in all this work.



The meeting also examined other questions dealing with the socio-political life of the republic.

#### Central Committee Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the LiSSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the LiSSR Council of Ministers have adopted the resolution entitled "On Further Improving the Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex".

Guided by the directives of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the need for further improving the management of the agro-industrial complex and ensuring its planning, financing and management as an integral whole at all levels, which comprises the most important condition for its effective activity, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the LiSSR Council of Ministers agreed upon the expediency of forming a union republic State Agro-Industrial Committee of the LiSSR (LiSSR Gosagroprom) on the basis of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Rural Construction, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, liberating these organizations accordingly.

It was decided that the LiSSR Gosagroprom is the central organ of state management of the republic's agro-industrial complex and bears full responsibility for increasing production, for fulfilling the plan for procurement of agricultural products and ensuring their complete security, and for quality processing and significant expansion in the assortment of food products. The decisions of the Gosagroprom made within the boundaries of its sphere of competence, are mandatory for all ministries and departments, as well as for institutions, associations, enterprises and organizations.

The Gosagroprom performs its activity under the management of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, and the rayon agro-industrial associations--under the management of the ispolkoms of the rayon Soviets of People's Deputies.

It was deemed expedient to transform in established order the LiSSR Ministry of Procurement into the LiSSR union republic Ministry of Bakery Products. The enterprises and organizations of the bakery and macaroni industry and their corresponding management apparatus will be transferred from the Ministry of the Food Industry to the appurtenance of the Ministry of Bakery Products.

The following will be transferred over to the Gosagroprom:

--from the reorganized Ministry of Procurement: the State Inspection on Procurement of Plant Products; the State Inspection on Procurement of Animal

Products; the State Inspection on Quality of Agricultural Products and Raw Materials (except for bread inspection). The rayon agro-industrial associations have been assigned the rayon state inspections for procurement and quality of agricultural products;

--from the Ministry of Light Industry: enterprises for the primary processing of flax and the appropriate members of the management apparatus.

For purposes of improving capital construction in the agro-industrial complex, effective application of the developed base of the building industry and elimination of parallel segments in construction, it was deemed expedient to create the LiSSR Gosagroprom republic cooperative-state construction association (Litagropromstroy) on the basis of the republic "Litmezhkolkhozstroy" association and the Ministry of Rural Construction.

The resolution stated that Gosagroprom, the rayon agro-industrial associations, their subordinate sovkhozes, enterprises, organizations and institutions, as well as the kolkhozes, form the unified system of Gosagroprom. Along with the Gosagroprom enterprises and organizations, the republic's agro-industrial complex includes also the Ministry of Bakery Products, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry, the Administration of the Fish Industry, the State Committee for the Protection of Nature, which are planned and financed as an integral whole, as well as Litpotrebsoyuz, which retains the rights and functions provided in its statute, and the Lithuanian production association for the fish industry, "Litrybprom."

Gosagroprom is headed by a chairman, who at the same time serves as First Deputy Chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers. The management apparatus of Gosagroprom and the rayon agro-industrial associations is created from the general administrative personnel of the ministries and departments liberated in accordance with this resolution, and of their subordinate organizations.

The resolution particularly stresses the fact that the development of a unified system of managing the republic's agro-industrial complex will yield the necessary effect only under the condition that the rights, responsibilities and specific responsibility of each level of management are clearly defined.

Gosagroprom as the central organ of management is charged with concentrating its attention on solving the basic problems associated with accelerating scientific-technical progress in agro-industrial production; ensuring scientifically substantiated management of production development with consideration for the fullest possible application of capacities and resources; assimilating scientifically substantiated systems of farming and animal husbandry; implementing strict control over the balanced development of sectors of the agro-industrial complex; developing capital construction; intensifying the integration of science and production; implementing measures on social reorganization of the farm, and developing stable labor collectives.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and LiSSR Council of Ministers pointed out the inadmissibility of petty trusteeship and administration and the substitution of economic managers and specialists. The center of attention of

the party committees, soviet organs, and all segments of management of the agro-industrial complex must be the concern for the stability of the management personnel of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and enterprises and the creation of favorable conditions for their creative activity and for instilling a high level of responsibility for their assigned task.

#### Supreme Soviet Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Dec 85 p 1,3

[Article: "In the Presidium of the LSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] For purposes of improving the management of the agro-industrial complex, the Presidium of the LSSR Supreme Soviet has formed the LSSR union-republic State Agro-Industrial Committee based on the LSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the LSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the LSSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the LSSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the LSSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the LSSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The LSSR Ministry of Procurement has been reorganized into the LSSR union-republic Ministry of Bakery Products.

The appropriate changes and additions have been entered into the LSSR law "On the LSSR Council of Ministers."

The LSSR Council of Ministers has been charged with implementing the necessary organizational measures.

The Presidium of the LSSR Supreme Soviet appointed First Deputy Chairman of the LSSR Council of Ministers Yuozas Ionovich Bernatavichyus to be the chairman of the LSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

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Yuozas Ionovich Bernatavichyus was born in 1929. He is a member of the CPSU. He has a higher education, having graduated from Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas and the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy. He is an honored economist in the LSSR.

He has served as kolkhoz chairman. From 1956 he worked as an instructor, deputy director, and director of the agricultural section of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. From 1980 he served as deputy, and from 1984 as first deputy chairman of the LSSR Council of Ministers.

He is a member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro and a deputy of the LSSR Supreme Soviet.

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The Presidium of the LSSR Supreme Soviet appointed First Deputy Chairman of the LSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Gennadiy Pavlovich Konoplev as LSSR Minister.

Gennadiy Pavlovich Konoplev was born in 1945 and is a member of the CPSU. He has a higher education, graduating from Kaunass Polytechnical Institute imeni Antanas Snehkus and the Leningrad Higher Party School.

In 1968-1979 he worked as a technologist, shop director and deputy chief engineer at the Alitus Machine Building Plant. From 1979 he served as secretary, and from 1983 as first secretary of the Alitus party gorkom.

He is a deputy of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet.

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The Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet appointed First Deputy Chairman of the LiSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Vitautas Nikodemovich Eynoris as LiSSR Minister.

Vitautas Nikodemovich Eynoris was born in 1930 and is a member of the CPSU. He has a higher education, graduating from the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy. He is an honored agronomist of the LiSSR.

He has served as a farm and soviet manager. From 1969 he was director of the agricultural section of the LiSSR Gosplan [State Planning Committee], from 1970 he served as LiSSR deputy minister of procurement, and from 1981--as LiSSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry.

He is a member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Revision Commission and a deputy of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet.

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The LiSSR Supreme Soviet appointed Rimantas Aleksandrovich Dabkyavichyus to serve as LiSSR minister of the Bakery Products Industry.

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### LISSR BURO ON CONSTRUCTION, ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] At its regular session the Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC discussed the question of the further development of industrialization and the improvement of labor productivity in capital construction, on which subject the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers have adopted a decree. The decree states that in the republic the scale of capital construction, as well as the capacities of enterprises in the areas of general industry, building materials and the construction industry are growing. At the same time the technical level of building production and the state of the material-technical base of construction still do not meet present-day requirements and the growing volume of work. Construction sites are characterized by the use of inefficient materials and items requiring large on-site labor expenditures, as well as by labor productivity which is not increasing at an adequate rate.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers consider one of the most important national economic tasks of the party gorkoms and raykoms, Gosstroy, the ministries and agencies, the city ispolkoms and rayon ispolkoms, the associations, trusts and other building and installation organizations, enterprises for the production of building materials and parts, as well as scientific, scientific-research and planning organizations, to be the consistent implementation in the 12th Five-Year Plan of the policy of further industrializing building production, increasing its effectiveness and quality, and ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the established target guidelines for increased labor productivity and reducing construction time.

When developing drafts of long-range and year plans for economic and social development, Gosplan, the ministries and agencies, as well as the city and rayon ispolkoms must stipulate concrete measures to improve the planning of capital construction and building production.

The CC Buro examined the party's leadership of the work to implement reforms of the general-education and vocational schools in the Ionishkis Rayon. At the session it was noted that the Ionishkis Rayon party organization had made definite progress in this area.

In addition, the Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC directed attention to the fact that the measures taken had not ensured the necessary reorganization of the work of the rayon department of public education, pedagogical collectives and base enterprises in accordance with the requirements of the school reform.

The Ionishkis party raykom was set the task of ensuring that the soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs, as well as schools and labor collectives, carry out coordinated practical actions aimed at improving the quality of instruction and indoctrination offered to students, as well as their preparation for socially useful labor. The party raykom, the Komsomol raykom and the primary party organizations of the general education schools have been entrusted with the task of improving the ideological-political, internationalist, patriotic and atheistic indoctrination and labor instruction for students.

It is urgent for the party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as the Ministry of Education, and the republic's ministries and agencies, to provide for a reorganization at the grass roots level in accordance with the requirements of the school reform, to improve their leadership of public educational institutions, and to work more decisively to achieve efficiency in the academic-educational process, in addition to a higher level of teaching, labor instruction and indoctrination.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree "Concerning the Results of Socialist Competition Among Higher and Specialized Secondary Educational Institutions in the Work of Organizing Student Detachments for 1985."

The Buro of the Lithuanian Communist Party discussed the work of the party committee at the Vilnius "Mark of Honor" Fuel Equipment Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Concerning Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism." The decree adopted on this question noted that the party committee, the trade union and Komsomol organizations, as well as the management of the plant, have carried out a series of organizational and educational measures aimed at increasing the struggle against drunkenness and at improving its effectiveness. The plant's party organization was entrusted with the job of establishing and further developing the positive tendencies in the affirmation of a sober life style



among members of the labor collective, of working with greater persistence for the steadfast implementation of the measures set out by the party and the government to eliminate drunkenness and alcoholism, and of increasing the coordinating role of the party committee in providing for close and smooth interaction among all the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the administration and labor collectives of factory shops and offices and among all societal formations of the working people.

The party committee and the shop-floor party organizations are required to ensure that every communist sets a personal example of an active and uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and violators of the anti-alcohol legislation. At sessions of the party committee and the party buro and in party groups they are called upon to discuss more frequently reports by CPSU members and candidate members--especially those in leading positions--about their direct participation in this work.

It was recommended that the Leninskiy Raykom of the Vilnius party should increase its monitoring of the activities carried out by the primary party organizations on the realization of the corresponding decrees of the party and government, that it should systematically study and discuss the state of the anti-alcohol struggle in the labor collectives and grant comprehensive assistance in setting up smoothly-running operations, and that it should ensure that they are carried out continuously and consistently in all places.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers adopted a decree "Concerning the Work of the Ministry of Health on the Fulfillment of the Party and Government Decrees on the Improvement of Narcological Assistance to the Population," in which it is noted that the Ministry of Health and its collegium have not adopted all measures necessary to improve the activities of the narcological service and to further develop it.

The leadership of the ministry has been entrusted with the job of eliminating serious inadequacies in this work, while the party gorkoms and raykoms, the city ispolkoms and rayon ispolkoms have been assigned to determine--within a month--supplementary measures to fulfill the party and government decrees about improving narcological assistance to the population and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

A number of other questions concerning the socio-political life of the republic were discussed at the session.

8543

CSO: 1800/142

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### PROFILE OF SOVIET SOLDIER KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 9 Nov 85 p 8

[Article from city of Zagorsk by correspondents L. Andreyeva and O. Utitsin: "Road to a Heroic Deed"]

[Text] [Boxed lead: A short life--not fully twenty years. According to what people say who knew him, he was almost no different from anyone else. He had not yet succeeded in accomplishing anything in his life, this working lad from Zagorsk--Alexander Koryavin. Nothing, except for a heroic deed.]

#### The Son

[Boxed item: "You say, Mama: 'Study to be an engineer.' But I would like to work in the shop in our town. I think that it is better to be a good worker than a bad engineer." (From a conversation between Alexander Koryavin and his mother, Yevdokiya Ivanovna.)]

They already saw it from a distance: The rope on the other side of the ferry was torn off by a strong gust of wind. The rain beat against the little raft, which barely held to the mooring. "We will not be able to cross," one of the grown-up companions shook his head in doubt, dropping his pail of cranberries, "There is no pole."

And then and there the sky, as if confirming his doubts, was shattered by deafening thunder.

"We will cross," objected Sasha. "I will drift right now on the raft from this shore and put the ferry in order. It is bad, true, that there is no pole. But the current and the wind will themselves push me to the other side."

"It is risky. Let us wait out the thunderstorm. Look at what lightning there is."

"While we wait..." Sasha dismissed this with a wave of his hand.

In about half an hour, having restored the ferry, Sasha returned to his companions, soaked to the skin.

"Take care, daredevil, you will get sick," he said to him anxiously, "You 'will be late' for the army. Then you will remember how we went picking cranberries."

Only a few weeks remained before the call-up date. And Sasha became more and more worried about how his mother, grandmother and friends at the shop would be without him. He went to his uncle immediately after graduating from school:

"I want to become a fitter. What do you advise?"

"Come to us at the plant."

Sergey Vasilyevich Vlasov was like an adopted father to Sasha. Sasha did not know his own father, who had divorced his mother soon after the wedding, and uncle Sergey, a relative of his mother, brought Eudokiya with the new baby from hospital.

"I will set you up in the shop as a toolmaker. The work is interesting. You will like it," Sergey Vasilyevich, who was a chief of one of the sections of the Zagorsk electro-mechanical plant, persuaded Sasha. "Yes, and I will be close by, and I will always help if need be."

And from the very first day he initiated such a watch over him, visited the shop so frequently that it became embarrassing for the lad.

"Uncle Seryozha," Sasha once in a troubled tone said, "You really worry about me too much."

The work was not easy at first: Metal work is not a simple matter. But he watched with keen interest and listened attentively to his comrades--he studied. He received the second grade. That same day he told his mother:

"I would not go anywhere from our shop. I like to work at the fitter's bench."

Here at the plant he was accepted into the Komsomol. He had refused to join the VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] ranks at school. Quite consciously.

"I am not ready to be a Komsomol member."

"But why not?" puzzled the class teacher Raisa Aleksandrovna Titova. "You are in no way less able than the other children."

"But they will ask me in the VLKSM gorkom [city party committee]: 'How are you doing in your studies? How shall I answer? 'At a three level?' No. I am not ready yet."

In the spring Sasha informed his comrades at the shop that he enrolled in the parachutist section.

"My uncle was a paratrooper. And I would like to..."

After several weeks, he confided in them happily:

"I have already had three jumps! Now for sure I'll get into the assault troops."

On the evening of 5 October 1983, relatives and friends gathered to see him off. The mother was temporarily released from the hospital--to send her son off to the army. When the guests became absorbed in conversation, Sergey Vasilyevich led Sasha aside.

"Your mother is so seriously ill that..." he said quietly.

"Uncle Seryozha, everything has already been decided. The call-up papers are in my hands. And mama agrees."

There was no more talk about deferment. And so that night mother and son never did lie down. They talked till dawn. The next day, at exactly seven in the morning, the bus with the draftees, among whom was Sasha Koryavin, pulled out from the assembly center. "Don't cry, mama!"--Yevdokiya Ivanovna, gazing at the departing bus, still heard her son's voice.

#### The Mother

[Boxed item: "That Sasha was prepared for a heroic deed is a credit to his mother." (From an account of V.F. Dyumina, teacher of school Nr 24 in the city of Zagorsk.)]

The family and relatives experienced sad days: The doctors said that there was no hope for Mariya, the sister of Yevdokiya Ivanovna Koryavina. And only her sons Volodya and, as if poured out of the same mold, the twins, Tolik and Slava, ran about as if nothing was happening, not knowing what grief awaited them. Yevdokiya was cooped up with her 4-year-old son in a 9-square meter area and, although she received only 80 rubles for her cooking work, took Volodya, her sister's eldest son, to live with her. After Mariya was buried, the grandmother, Anastasiya Alekseyevna, took the youngest with her to the village. All six of her daughters and both sons helped bring up Mariya's children. The twins stayed for some time with one aunt and then with another. But most of all, they were drawn to aunt Dosa [Yevdokiya], with whom Volodya, their older brother, lived. And when she received a one-room apartment, she took the children. Yevdokiya had one son, and now there were four. And despite the fact that they lived in tight quarters (the three children slept on one sofa), they nonetheless lived happily, in an easy-going way, and there were never any quarrels between the children. Once Yevdokiya Ivanovna came home from work, and she found them sitting side by side on the sofa, working with knitting needles. Like real girls! Sasha, her son, even knitted himself a scarf, and later he sewed a pair of trousers. She in no way favored him over her nephews, and she did not pamper him in any way. To the contrary, he himself tried to save something tasty for her. When he was already working, she became very ill, and she had to lie in bed. He returned from the plant at night and placed a small sack of tangerines right on her bed:

"Eat, mama, get better!"



There was never any big income in their home. There were concerns and care about each other. And this cultivated them. The nephews grew up earlier than Sasha. They finished the tekhnikum, served in the army, and both already started families. Only Tolya was left in Yevdokiya's home.

No matter how she protected them, she nevertheless did not teach them how to avoid difficulties in a roundabout way. She was bringing up men. Once, when he was a tenth-grader, Sasha ran home from school: His face was burning red, his lips were swollen, and they were numb--this reaction was caused by washing floors in the classroom. Various odors induced a strong allergy in him.

"Mama, the doctor excused me from duty. She gave me a certificate of approval."

"And who will do your work?" Yevdokiya Ivanovna asked. To quit work is not permitted."

And she went in place of her son to help his classmates. When she returned, she said:

"All the same, dear son, certificates and releases from work are not for you. You must work, like everyone."

Sasha liked his grandmother's village very much. On Saturdays and Sundays, he was there. And if Yevdokiya Ivanovna thought it necessary to punish her son for a poor grade or for a scolding at school, she did not allow him to go to the village. For him, a worse punishment did not exist. He went there not to run about with friends, but to be a help. Starting in the evening, he would ask each time:

"Oh, what will we do tomorrow?"

He even baked tarts with her. Later, he would go out into the street with a cup of tarts to treat the kids. The little children hung on to him, and he was glad to spend time with them. He often sat at the village bus stop in the evenings, waiting for his mother from the city. If she did not arrive on schedule, he would wait for the next bus without fail. There was never a time when he did not greet Yevdokiya Ivanovna getting off the bus, or when he did not help carry her shopping bag.

On New Year's Eve in 1982, the 10th 'A' in which Alexander Koryavin studied left for Belorussia to see battle sites. There was long since a tradition at school: The money that the students earn in the summer in sovkhos fields is to be spent on excursions to Great Patriotic War sites. The children returned from Belorussia profoundly affected. Yevdokiya Ivanovna never saw Sasha in this state.

"Mama," he said with emotion, "We were in Katyn. Our hair stood on end. So many people perished--how can that be?!"

He was 16 years old. He already then could feel the pain and suffering of the people, and he began to understand the value of life.

## The Step to Immortality

[Boxed item: "He was lively. He needed an active life." (From an account of the mother.)]

His first cousin, Oleg Makhov, was the first to learn that Sasha was serving in Afghanistan. "Do not say anything to my mother," Alexander wrote him. But she found out. "Sasha, dear son," she then and there sent him a letter, "It is still possible for me to get you back. I will go to the military commissariat, and I will show my disability book. After all, I have a second category disability. And they will let you go. But I cannot do it without your consent." "Mama," he replied, "Do not do anything. I will go there. I will serve where I am needed."

And the letters from him came in. These were short, calm letters, on 1 and a 1/2 pages of notebook paper. "Service life is moving along normally. There is almost no rain here, except sometimes at night. There is somehow nothing much else to write about. How are things with you?"

The mother knew nothing about the wounding of her son, as yet the military commissariat had not informed her and had not told her that her son was recommended for the Red Star Order. Sasha himself had not written home a word about this.

He had sent his mother 40 letters in a year and a half of service. Exactly 40, and in content, one like the other, like this: "How are you and all the others, mama? A big soldier's greeting from me. Service life is going well, without any changes. Write how you are doing. How is your health, and how is grandma's health? Well, that is all. So long. Love. Sasha. 19 May '85."

The letter that you have just read was the last. It arrived in Zagorsk the very same day that they brought the body of Alexander Koryavin.

This is the way "Komsomolskaya Pravda" describes Alexander Koryavin's last battle.

It gets dark quickly in the mountains. Sinking behind the cliffs, the setting sun cast the last flickering shadows into the ravine. The platoon under the command of Lieutenant Ivonin was assigned the task of securing an advantageous position in the province of Kunar. According to available data, a large dushman band was heading that way. The platoon commander assigned Koryavin and Khalilov to patrol. The mission--not to permit a surprise enemy attack from the rear.

The patrolmen observed just in time that a large dushman group was sneaking along the slope of the mountain. What's to be done? Sasha, the senior patrolman, sent his partner to inform the platoon commander of the situation, and he himself, having taken up a favorable firing position, prepared for combat. He was covered from the right by a steep cliff, and on the left, by a precipice.

The dushmans, thinking themselves safe, moved along the mountain path huddled together. A little farther and they would come out in the company rear. But

Koryavin anticipated them. His submachine gun hit without a miss. The dushmans fell back.

After receiving reinforcements, the bandits again rushed into the attack. One of the bullets caught Sasha in the hand. Bleeding, he continued to fight. Arriving in time, his comrades helped repel the dushman attack.

After a brief, fierce battle, the Soviet soldiers pulled up to a huge boulder, the assembly point. Here the medic was already binding the wounded Alexander Koryavin.

Platoon commander Lieutenant Ivonin suddenly heard an alarmed yell "Comrade lieutenant."

And right then the submachine gun of a dushman concealed in bushes was fired point blank at the officer. But a split second earlier, Alexander Koryavin got in the way of the lead stream. Darting forward and screening the commander, he saved the commander's life....

"He loved you very much, the Soviet motherland and life. If it were not for that treacherous burst of fire aimed at my back, and Sasha's self-sacrifice, he would surely have returned home.

"Forgive me that I was not able to save him. Had I been in his place, I would have done exactly the same.

"I will be on leave and will visit you without fail."

Andrey Ivonin kept his word, which he gave to Yevdokiya Ivanovna in his letter, and he visited her at the time of his leave. And not he alone. These days friends who served with Sasha in the same unit visit Sasha's mother after being discharged.

"My Sasha apparently liked Andrey?" the mother asked them.

"We all like him, Yevdokiya Ivanovna. He also was a soldier, just like us. Andrey served in Afghanistan before as a private. Then he enrolled in a military school, became a lieutenant, and again applied for Afghanistan. He knew that his experience there was very useful. He is an outstanding commander. Sasha saved not only Andrey Ivonin's life, but many of our lives. In that battle, if it were not for him, the platoon could have been left without a commander. Several minutes after your son's death, the dushmans attacked us again. And if we had not had the lieutenant with us, there is no knowing how many men would have died.

[Boxed closing: It was getting dark. The setting sun barely broke through the web of bare branches. The lads in military overcoats--who had not long ago served together with Alexander Koryavin and who were now demobilized--stood in front of an austere obelisk, from which their combat comrade looked into their eyes--Hero of the Soviet Union, Guards Private First Class Alexander Vladimirovich Koryavin.

He was to have returned this Fall. At the first snowfall, for which the foot-paths around Moscow were tired of waiting. He would have run into the family home, embraced his mother, and undoubtedly, that very day he would have shown up at the institute, whose second year he left for the army, and at the shop among his comrades: he would have gone up to his bench....

The best worker in the shop, who earned the right, will soon be working at Sasha's bench. Eleven komsomol youth collectives of the Zagorsk electro-mechanical plant have included the hero on their rolls. Life continues without him and with him....]

13052/12859

CSO: 1800/162



## SOCIAL ISSUES

### PARTY PROGRAM URGES SOCIAL SCIENCE TO FOCUS ON NATIONALITY PROBLEMS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Nov 85 p 3

[Article (RATAU): "Methodological Problems of the Social Sciences"]

[Text] The republic's social scientists are studying in detail and actively discussing drafts of the new edition of the Party Program, changes in the rules of the CPSU and "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Period 1986-1990 and to the Year 2000." The attention of social scientists is focused on the new theoretical generalizations and conclusions of these pre-congress documents, which are extremely important for the development of the social sciences at the present stage.

Among the main tasks put forward by the party in its social policy are improving nationality relationships and fortifying fraternal friendship among all the country's peoples and nationalities.

A general assembly of the History, Philosophy and Law Department of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences took place in Kiev on 19 November. It examined the methodological problems involved in researching nationality relationships under the conditions of the improvement of socialism. The department's academician-secretary, UkSSR Academy of Sciences Academician B.M. Babi, opened the meeting with an introductory report. Reports were also given by Doctor of Historical Sciences I.F. Kuras, deputy director of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee's Institute of the History of the Party, which is a branch of the Institute of Marxism and Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee. The reports and scientific discussions dealt with the necessity of increasing the input of social scientists in solving the tasks prescribed in pre-congress documents, and their contribution to propaganda among the republic's workers. The meeting also discussed the results obtained in the research department and addressed ways of working out actual problems of Marxist-Leninist theory.

13109/12766  
CSO: 1800/54

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### PRIVATE OWNERSHIP DISCUSSED IN PREPARATION FOR PARTY CONGRESS

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by V. Rogovin, group leader of the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric: "Continuing Discussion of Pre-Congress Documents": "Private Ownership"]

[Text] I have familiarized myself with the comments that have arrived at the KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA editorial office in response to the articles "Inheritance" and "Present Your Income Declaration."

In the readers' mail one comes across numerous facts, examples, vital observations, and theoretical views which make it possible to develop a subject further.

I regard the problem of inheritance as only one in the whole complex of problems that are linked with creation of relatively equal conditions for a start in life for all young people. Speaking of these relatively equal conditions, I did not mean at all to say, as it appeared to some readers, that all young people should begin their independent life from an absolute material zero. On the contrary, I believe, that all of them should be rid of unnecessary material concerns and hardships.

The paths leading to this are clearly defined in the draft of the party program's new edition. Among them is expanding measures aimed at greater satisfaction of young people's requirements in the sphere of labor and daily life, education and culture, and professional and service growth and at improvement of material, housing, and living conditions of young families. It seems to me that the necessity of raising the starting wages for young specialists cannot be put off.

But let us reason realistically. Even during an accelerated rate of economic development, the state will not be able in the next few years to find sufficient resources for this other than by pursuing an active redistribution policy.

Can the state obtain much funds as a result of purposeful and justified redistribution of income and private property of the population? I believe that it is much. Would a considerable part of society "suffer" as a result of implementation of the proposed measures (instituting a tax on inheritance, restricting excessively high incomes, and so forth)? It seems to me that it would be an insignificant part.

To prove this let us turn to statistical data. Personal property of citizens consists of household belongings and monetary savings. The value of personal property of the country's entire population is now appraised at nearly R700 billion. This amounts to more than R2,500 calculated per member of society, including infants, or more than R10,000 per family of two adults and two children. These, however, are average figures. Calculate the approximate value of your household belongings, comrades readers, it can be easily done. Would many have it at the level of average indicators for the country?

Unfortunately, there is no data available today which makes it possible to judge the difference in the value of personal property. But on the other hand, certain data is available which makes it possible to get an idea of the difference in monetary savings of the population.

A few years ago, data on deposits in savings banks in one of the union republics was published in scientific press. Nearly half of the overall amount of deposits available in the republic was concentrated in 3-percent deposits. The average amount of a deposit in this 3-percent group exceeded R20,000. But since many owners of large accumulations have a tendency toward spreading them over several deposits and several savings banks, the differentiation of depositors (and not deposits), apparently, would turn out to be more significant.

Even if one assumes that the savings of such a large size in the "upper" groups were accumulated through income from labor (but I and an overwhelming majority of letter authors believe that this is not so in many cases), then even under this condition such a significant differentiation, as it seems to me, should not exist in a socialist society.

In general, the questions of control over incomes and restriction of the right of inheritance are most closely linked with each other. Why? First of all, because in turning over personal property in connection with inheritance surprising metamorphoses occur: even illegal incomes are transformed into a kind of legal ones. If a direct receiver of unearned income can be made answerable, then to take away this income from his heir is much more difficult.

Some readers are against any restriction on the rights of inheritance. Most often they write: Parents have always turned over what they have accumulated to their children; this is, so to speak, the law of nature. Is this really so?

From time immemorial the way of life in labor environment obeyed a simple, but an immutable and just rule: at first, parents supported their minor children, then the growing children became helpers and later breadwinners of their aging parents.

Does this pattern work now? As a rule, no. A guarantee of a well-provided-for old age--a natural social progress manifestation of the Soviet society. Something else here seems alarming: it is more often that overgrown children who not only do not render material assistance to their elderly parents, but, on the contrary, demand assistance from them.

Any middle-aged and older person can confirm that this type of parasitical frame of mind has developed only in the past few years.

What must be done in order to eliminate the objective bases of this parasitical frame of mind? First of all, to increase benefits and privileges (including housing privileges) for young families, to create better conditions for the professional advancement of young workers and to expand possibilities for their "second employment" in the national economy (holding of more than one job, contractual work, and so forth). In the second place, to think through and implement measures that preclude easy, carefree and even "soft" life on income which was not earned with own labor.

In the indignation of some people on the grounds that the state may "take away" something from them or their offspring there is a clear appearance of opposing themselves against the state and a perception of the state as something alien, foreign, and bureaucratic. When the socialist state institutes new social guarantees and privileges, such people perceive this as something natural which stands to reason (although, this is also redistribution of the combined social wealth). When the question arises about restricting excessive material advantages of certain young people and redistributing benefits in favor of the same kind of young people, who are by no means guilty that their parents were less healthy, strong, energetic, enterprising, and, finally, less diligent workers, such people remember about fairness, equating it with their purely selfish material interest.

But where is the criterion which makes it possible to determine the permissible measure of benefits in private ownership? One journalist together with steel-worker and Hero of Socialist Labor V. I. Koptev tried to calculate how much this highly skilled worker earned in the 30 years of his labor life. It turned out that the overall amount of his monetary compensation totaled a little over R100,000.

Can a situation be regarded as fair when a person at the beginning of his independent life already has monetary means or good things acquired with them which are equal to at least one-third what a representative of the best segment of the working class and a hero of labor earns in his entire labor life?

The readers' letters contain many thoughts, which require attention in regulating inheritance conditions. In this connection I will make only one necessary clarification. I do not believe, as it appeared to some authors of the letters, that those who have acquired a cooperative apartment or an individual house through their parents (especially since, as noted correctly in the letters, quite often the labor of the heirs themselves was involved in construction of such houses) should be deprived of their right to housing or have it restricted. On the contrary, I believe that in this regard it is also necessary to draw together to the maximum the rights of the people who live in state, cooperative, and individual housing. It seems to me that for the purpose of leveling living conditions of families, which are linked with various forms of ownership of housing, the amounts of duty should be sharply reduced on individual houses and cooperative apartments that are being transferred in connection with inheritance in those case when the heirs lived together with the bequestor.



But even in this question it is necessary to make essential stipulations. Can one tolerate, for example, the existence of dachas valued at R100,000 and more that are assessed a measly tax and transferred in connection with inheritance when millions of people are still deprived of their own "first" housing?

The draft of the new edition of the CPSU program stresses that the distributing mechanism must become a reliable barrier to forms of appropriation of benefits which are alien to socialism. In my opinion, the problems of fair redistribution of incomes and benefits must be solved in close connection with these tasks.

As indicated by an analysis of the letters, an overwhelming majority of readers who commented on the articles agree with such formulation of the question. Taking into account the thoughts contained in these letters, it seems expedient to supplement Section 3, Part 2 of the draft of the new edition of the CPSU program with a provision: The party will devote constant attention to maintaining fair correlations in incomes and personal ownership of various categories of the population by not allowing excessive gaps in the economic condition of individual citizens, families, and social groups.

9817

CSO: 1800/167

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### TARTU UNIVERSITY LAX ON STUDENT DISCIPLINE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Nov 85 p 1

[Unsigned Estonian Telegraph Agency article: "Focus on the Training of Specialists"]

[Text] The acceleration of the country's socio-economic development and the achievement--on the basis of that development--of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society have been defined in the platform documents approved by the October (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as today's most important tasks. The human factor is assigned a deciding role in the fulfillment of those tasks. In this regard, special demands are being made on programs to train specialists in various areas as well as leaders of production and scientific subdivisions. This concerns not only the sphere of scientific-practical training, but also the ideological level of the educational-indoctrination process.

This was discussed at the 6th conference of the party organization of Tartu State University (TSU), which took place on 16 November in Tartu.

A. Kiris, secretary of the university's party committee, who presented a report and those who took part in the discussions talked about the large amount of work which the TSU communists have done in the past two years to improve the quality of academic, scientific and indoctrination work. Ninety percent of the students participate in the work of the student scientific society. In 1984 alone they received eight diplomas from various all-union competitions for student scientific work. Research studies by Tartu students were awarded medals, including two from the USSR Academy of Sciences in the areas of physics and biology.

A series of tasks aimed at strengthening contacts between science and production has been completed. Specialists from the university participate in four comprehensive, goal-oriented programs of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, as well as seven scientific programs, aimed at resolving the most important

scientific-technical problems. In the past five-year plan period 21 doctoral and more than 100 candidate dissertations were completed.

However, it was noted at the conference that the organization of ideological-political education for students requires further improvement. Infractions of academic discipline by students have not yet been completely eliminated. The success rate in the physico-chemical and certain other departments is low. Inadequacies were noted in the work of instilling in students a high standard of behavior and leisure-time use. There are still violations of order and discipline in the dormitories.

In specifying directions for the party organization's work in the forthcoming period, the conference was guided by provisions in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the CPSU Charter with proposed changes and the Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of our country. The university's communists have set as a goal the discovery of reserves for a significant improvement in the effectiveness and improvement in the quality of the academic, scientific and indoctrination work. A new slate for the directing organs of the party organizations was chosen.

R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and G. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and specialized secondary education, spoke to the conference and took part in its work.

I. Nuut, ESSR minister of higher and specialized secondary education, also participated in the work of the conference.

P. Kenkmann, was chosen secretary of the party committee at the first session which was held.

8543  
CSO:1800/123

BLEND OF NEWS, FICTION FORMS SUBJECT MATTER OF RECENT NOVELS

Central Asian Water Crisis

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 52, 25 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by Felix Kuznetsov: "What Will We Leave to Our Descendants? On the Novel by A. Nurpeisov, 'Dolg'"]

[Text] Man and nature. This is one of the main, fundamental problems which concern Soviet literature, which expresses the objective historical needs of the times. Man has no right to be a thoughtless and uncontrolled consumer of nature, since "all the valuables which man possesses is but a loan, a debt which must be repaid within a prescribed time, or a favor for which there must be a full return," says one of the main characters in the novel by Abdi-zhamil Nurpeisov, "Dolg" [debt] (Alma-Ata, 1984).

The novel develops that humanistic tradition of Soviet literature which was confirmed in the novel "Russkiy les" [Russian Forest] by L. Leonov, in the narrative "Tsar-ryba" [Czar-Fish] by V. Astafyev, and in the stories "Proshchaniye s Materoy" [Farewell to Matera] and "Pozhar" [Fire] by V. Rasputin, as well as in the novels "Strogovy" [Strogovs] and "Gryadushchemy veku" [For the Coming Century] by G. Markov, in the prose of V. Belov and G. Matevosyan, and in the publicistics of S. Zalygin, V. Chivilikhin, O. Volkov and many others who fight for our rivers, soil and forests. Let us recall even the dialog of S. Zalygin and V. Rasputin about the protection of nature as broadcast on television, or the "roundtable" of scientists on the fate of the chernozems in the July publication of NASH SOVREMENNİK.

The acute social tone of the novel "Dolg" is defined by the particular dramatism of the situation on which it is based, a situation which is not simply ecological, but also social; a situation which shows all the complexity and dramatism of the objective contradictions in the development of reality.

The water is receding in the Aral Sea and along with it--the fish are disappearing. The life which was so recently active on the shores of the Aral is also disappearing. It is this drained life of a pre-Aral fishing kolkhoz headed by baskarma (chairman) Zhadiger which provides the subject of the artistic study in the novel "Dolg".



"The abundant cradle of my ancestors, you have become overgrown with desert grass and covered over with bitter salt...", Zhadiger muses with heartfelt torment over the fate of his native land. Who will dare to reproach the hereditary Aral fisherman Zhadiger in his grief? There is nothing sadder than a deserted settlement with no people, no songs, and none of the former abundance of vegetation left along the seashore.

"Dolg" is a novel not only of acute and abrupt situations, but also of equally abrupt, strong and sharply delineated human characters. Its main conflict is tense and complex. Cast by the whim of fate into a situation which is truly extremal, and for most of them also unintelligible (just yesterday the plentiful Aral suddenly began to catastrophically lose both water and fish), the workers of the sea expose their characters to the very end, their light and base side, in their exhausting struggle for the catch which is slipping away and disappearing.

The work and living relationships in the kolkhoz at this difficult crossing in its fate are complex and contradictory. "From the time that the sea began to grow shallow, depriving the fishing auls [villages] of its generosity, the people too began to grow shallow in spirit." The people lost the most important thing: the sense of meaning in their work, and consequently also in their existence. And when Baskarma Zhadiger goes on a long, cold and fruitless fishing trip, when he sees that good fortune has once again turned its back on the fishermen, he has only one thing to say in response to their angry words and glances: to stay with them and to work by their side--to the end, without sparing himself.

The authority of the chairman in a kolkhoz rests not on words (he is a poor speaker and does not like idle chatter), but on deeds, on his real attitude toward the common labor, on his mercilessness to himself in his work, and on his outstanding personal courage.

The character of Zhadiger, who has headed up the Aral seaside fishing kolkhoz for 13 years since graduating from the institute, is probably the author's greatest achievement in the novel "Dolg". He is a broad, deep, contradictory character, far from being ideal. By his ideals, conscience and unyielding life force he is somehow reminiscent of Mikhail Pryaslin in the novel "Dom" [House] by Fedor Abramov. This is the same true people's character whose life's principles grow from the deep foundations of existence and are formulated by centuries of man's labor and struggle on the land. Zhadiger reminds us of Mikhail Pryaslin primarily by his unyielding directness, his rare love of labor, his full internal unselfishness, his desire not to take, but to give of himself to others. And of course, by his great love for his native land, and by that lofty and bright patriotic feeling which comprises the basis for true all-soviet internationalism.

Zhadiger is described in the novel in his grave moment of defeat and complete loneliness on the shore of the stormy desert sea where he galloped in desperation and trouble to be alone with himself and to understand himself and the results of his life. He came here when he discovered something terrible: his wife Bakizat had left him for his rival and enemy, Azim.

The novel is written as a stream of consciousness of the main character, who at this difficult moment is remembering and re-examining his entire life, his struggle and his misfortune.

The wife's betrayal hurts Zhadiger so deeply also because it is not only a personal betrayal, but also an idealistic one. Bakizat finds herself in the camp of his principle enemies, in the camp of those for whom there is nothing sacred except themselves, their petty interests and their vulgar passions.

But why does she find herself here? Being her mother's daughter, she at first inwardly sided with those who looked with contempt on the working people, those who thought only of themselves in this life.

The theme of the shallowing of the Aral in the novel is closely intertwined with the theme of the shallowing of human souls. According to the author's belief, as the Aral Sea grows shallow due to an insufficient influx of water from the major rivers of the Syrdarya and Amudarya, so do people's hearts grow shallow, dessicated by egoism, when their internal ties are broken with the full river of public life. The novel "Dolg" describes such people in sharp, often satirical tones.

The novel mercilessly personifies the multifaceted aggression of consumerism, and presents with particular acuteness the question of the harm done by a consumerist attitude toward the native land.

The argument which Zhadiger has with his ideological enemy Azim, who heads up a scientific research institute where the death of the Aral is represented almost as an all-people's benefit, goes far beyond the bounds of the fate of the Aral Sea, and touches upon the general principles of man's relationship with nature in our time.

The novel's main character in no way holds a conservative-utopian viewpoint directed against the application of natural riches for the good of man in principle. His position is clear and complete: Zhadiger stands in favor of prudent, zealous, and careful use of the earth's natural riches in the name of the good of mankind, so that they will faithfully serve the present as well as the future generations. In the words of one of G. Markov's characters, he stands in favor of productive nature, and in favor of a scientific, thoughtful, ecologically proven approach to it. The hero of the novel "Dolg" fully understands how difficult it is to combine into a harmonic whole all the growing demands of the times and the needs of nature itself which nurture these demands. It is difficult, but by his deepest conviction, it is necessary.

On the advice of the party obkom secretary, to whom he comes with his troubles and concerns, Zhadiger takes a trip along the river fork which at one time was a sandy desert valley between the Syrdarya and Amurdarya Rivers. With his very own eyes he sees what has become of this once desolate Hungry Steppe. He sees cotton and rice fields extending as far as the eye can see. He discovers that the people who lived in hardship without water here 2-3 decades ago are now living a rich and free life. So what attitude can one have toward all that has taken place, what position to take? Zhadiger takes the only position possible for a moral person. "This means that the lifegiving water has not

evaporated into thin air and has not disappeared into an underground chasm, and in a way that neither the suffering of the old Aral nor your transitory human suffering has been in vain," he muses.

But understanding this fact and being gladdened by the flourishing of the former desert land, Zhadiger presents this troublesome question to himself, to people, and to society: "Is it true that such sacrifices are really inevitable?" This is a question which entails the understanding of all the complexity of the problems of our reality in its indomitable, revolutionary, but far from always smooth and often contradictory development. The acute necessity of an answer to this question is evident to the hero as well as to the author of the book. The author painstakingly, sometimes gropingly, seeks this answer.

The novel recounts with great respect the feats of the fathers, when in the memorable post-war years they created man-made seas, laid channels, built dams, and conquered the desert. "It is here, where you stand now, where the man-made sea splashes peacefully, that they fought. Children of different nations, of different languages and dialects, they came together here from the far reaches of our immense country. They fought as they had fought in the last war, fulfilling with a holy purpose and with persistence their goal and their duty on the land." And their labor yielded results.

But the result was ambiguous. The long-range ecological perspective of these transformations was at that time hidden behind seven veils. With the undeveloped ecological consciousness and sense of boundlessness of our natural riches, the concepts of rapid and tangible economic gain and profit often came to the forefront. At that time, we could not always calculate the ecological price at the expense of profits realized for the moment. We expended natural riches, which seemed endless, with careless abandon, not wishing to conserve on anything.

Zhadiger's troubles and concerns are the concerns of the present day and of tomorrow, when we must learn to prudently conserve all our natural resources, to manage intensively and not extensively, to learn how to compute not only the economic, but also the ecological price thoughtfully and for the long-term perspective. Otherwise, our unpaid debt to nature will increase catastrophically. The problems raised in the novel demonstrate the need for a qualitatively new economic and ecological consciousness formulated by the acceleration of our social, scientific-technical and economic development.

In Zhadiger's opinion, even our forefathers understood this, with their extremely careful, thrifty and proprietary attitude toward water: "...the Dekhkans have worked in Central Asia and in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan since ancient times. They have been working the land for hundreds of years. The art of agriculture has been well developed here since time immemorial. The Dekhkans always knew the value of the land and the water, and they conserved both..." How can we not understand this now?

Unfortunately, this exceptionally important thought is not given in-depth and comprehensive development in the novel. And yet, is it not here, in the maximal economical expenditure of water, and in the scientific, strictly proven and substantiated water use, that the solution to the dramatic problem of the Aral Sea lies?

Only a timid hint is given to the specific resolution of the ecological question which is so acutely presented in the novel "Dolg". On the other hand, perhaps this is a matter more appropriate for science than for literature--to give specific recommendations. The author already deserves considerable credit for his current formulation of the troublesome, socially significant question regarding the need for an active struggle for humanistic, truly socialistic interrelations between man and nature. By presenting such an important and acute, far from synonymous problem for public discussion and by depicting it through collision and conflict, through large-scale people's characters, A. Nurpeyisov, we believe, has fulfilled his debt to the nature of the Aral sea and to his native land.

#### Lives of Afghan Fighters

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 52, 25 Dec 85 p 4

[Review by N. Oleva of book "Kabulskiye rassvety" [Kabul Dawns] by Lev Nikolayev, Izdatelstvo "Sovetskaya Rossiya", Moscow, 1985]

[Text] Everyone knows how difficult it is for innovation to become accepted in Afghanistan and what efforts the people's authority expends to withstand the enemies of the April revolution.

The Dushmans are inflicting so much grief on the Afghan land. They chopped off the hands of a boy who corrected a poster. They kidnapped the son of a man who worked in the Soviet embassy. They chopped off the head of a butcher in a market who was watching a press conference with a Pakistani intelligence officer on television, and hung it over the counter...

Who are they, these Dushmans? Are they people? Are they animals?

The story begins with the conversation of two sentries in a Dushman camp:

"I'm tired of it all... I hope it comes to some kind of end soon..."

"Did they take you by force into the detachment?"

"Not so much by force. But they did say that if I do not go I would be sorry. And so would my family..."

These are rank and file Dushmans, those who during battle are chained to the machine guns so that they do not run away. And what about their leaders? One of them is from a wealthy family by birth. At first he closely watched the revolution. But the directive regarding nationalization of the land was issued, and he became an outright enemy of the new authority... Another was born into a poor family. Later he became a good chef. He wanted to open his own business, but the revolution came. It was hard to find a job. He became angry and was always gloomy until finally they "explained" to him the source of all his troubles.



No, they are not animals. They are people... The animalistic traits were awakened in them under the influence of the enemies of the revolution. They are told that Allah is on their side, and that they are fighting for their faith. They are persuaded that the talismans and excerpts from the Koran written on their chests will save them from death.

The main character of the story is the youth Ali. His family, tired of the destructive raids by bandits, decides to leave its kishlak and move to Kabul. The father cannot find work for a long time, and then, because of someone's slander, he is unexpectedly taken to jail. And so Ali finds himself in a complex, adult situation. The owner of the store where he finds work suddenly becomes very friendly, gives him much afghani, and above all promises to free the father from jail if... If the boy places a magnetic mine under a Soviet tank. At home there is the mother, a brother and sister who have not eaten in several days... What to do? He is forced to consent. But there, near the tanks, Ali remembers how at a moment of hunger he was fed by Soviet soldiers and given food to take with him. Then he remembers what his teacher said about the enemies of the Afghan revolution... Ali does not go near the tanks and leaves the mine in the river.

But what if chance had not brought him together with the Soviet soldiers and he had become a criminal?

The author invariably stresses the main point of his story. There is a struggle which is more important than power. It is an ideological struggle--for the souls, for the fate of the Afghan people, and for the future of the country.

The future. Ali's life is just beginning. How will it turn out? What is the future of Afghanistan? If only one could write a computer program and "compute" how to build the economy and the politics of the country in order to make it rich and prosperous in a short time, as in the eastern fairy tales... Probably, there are too many unknown values here for the mathematicians. Yet writers and men of letters are sooner able to help the prognosis--by their analysis of life and their study of human souls, as Lev Nikolayev has done in his book.

#### Accident Aboard Nuclear Sub

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, 4 Dec 85 p 4

[Review by Pavel Basinskiy of book "Vechnyy ogon" [Eternal Fire] by M. Codenko, published in Yunost, No 8,9, 1985]

[Text] Mikhail Codenko has behind him the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War (he served as a seaman in the navy). Then for many years he pursued the path of a writer, closely studying the topic of today's Soviet Army. In a word, he possesses huge experience. All this gives even greater significance to the writer's appeal to the young heroes, our contemporaries who are carrying on the traditions of their forefathers.

The novel centers around the fate of three generations: Aleksey Gorchilov, an engineer aboard an atomic submarine; Makar Tselovalnikov, a seaman, and Makotsvet, a somewhat elderly warrant officer. The experimental submarine is taking its first experimental voyage. Captain Mostov is looking closely at his crew, and trying to understand the attitudes of each of his officers. He is especially confused by engineer Gorchilov. The young and inexperienced officer who has just entered the service from the academy, clearly falls under the influence of his older comrades who are of lower rank. This disrupts the subordination and threatens the breakdown of the clearly defined system of the submarine's chain of command. If there were to be an emergency situation, would the young officer be able to withstand it? Would he be able to show himself as a true commander of the portion of the ship entrusted to him, and not as a lost little boy?

An unexpected tragedy completely changed Mostov's attitude toward Aleksey Gorchilov, as well as to all the young crew members. Something went wrong with the engine's water cooling system. There was threat of explosion and, as a result, of the death of the entire crew. Someone had to go into the compartment housing the nuclear reactor, subject himself to intense radiation, and perform repairs on the submarine's cooling system. This variant of salvation, the only one possible under the circumstances, is proposed by engineer Gorchilov. He also volunteers to be the first to go into the compartment with the nuclear reactor. Senior seaman Tselovalnikov and Warrant Officer Makotsvet follow to help him.

We must say that the novel's author does not narrow the problem down to the level of a specific case. Here is what Captain Mostov thinks after the accident has already been averted: "Maybe today we were exposed to radiation so that the entire planet does not become irradiated? Maybe our boat is today the pain center of the world, the solar plexus which has been firmly struck by chance, as if to remind us of the possible and inadmissible catastrophe?..."

In this connection, the feat of the three submarine crew members is interpreted quite differently. Using the example of a specific case and elevating it to a literary generalization, the author tries in his own way to resolve the age-old problem of the "fathers and sons," which in essence is the central idea of M. Godenko's novel. In the face of impending danger and high responsibility of the three for the fate of the entire crew, the "fathers" and "sons" turn out to be united, bound together by a common concern and the necessity for clear, well-ordered action. Here the author speaks directly to the reader: "Fathers and sons, fathers and sons!... How much is written and said about this. They say there have always been and will always be contradictions and conflicts between fathers and sons. Only we along with Aleksey Gorchilov and thousands like us who lost our fathers at the front have not known and will never know such discord. I believe that my entire generation will not know it. What conflicts could there be? One grief, one misfortune, one fate--merged together and inseparable. They died there, at the front, fighting for life. We died here, on the home front, also fighting for life."

Unfortunately, we must admit that today the problem of "fathers and sons" is at times resolved in a rather one-sided manner. S. Chuprinin spoke rightly of this in his article entitled "How are Things, Young Man?" (LG, 25 September 1985), noting the process of "ageing" of the literary hero. The specific

problems of the youth often remain outside the framework of literature. Here we must stress that the main characters of M. Godenko's novel are generally young people who are concerned with the most acute life questions.

Here is the important thing in understanding this novel: even under the current, changed conditions, there is still room for heroic feats. Even today there is a unification of the generations in common work, which is often dangerous and difficult. The catastrophe which threatened the submarine threatens the entire world to the same degree. And today someone must be first, risking himself, standing up to protect his ship, his country, and his land. These lofty, life affirming principles are the central ideas of the novel.

Of course, M. Godenko's novel is not devoid of certain shortcomings. We may note an excessive directionality in psychological motivations, as well as a sketchiness in secondary images which seem to exist "near" the main characters, remaining in their shadow. However, these shortcomings are compensated to a significant degree by the acuteness and dramatic nature of the subject.

The ending of the novel is, without exaggeration, tragic. All three of the men who had entered the atomic reactor die of intensive radiation. Yet the author does not try to console his reader. The alarming state of the world was reflected also in the alarming ending of the novel. The writer places the discussion of the problem of war and peace on the lips of one of his main characters: "...Today's fighters from the nuclear submarine... Maybe they have been scorched by the fire of the impending war against which we rise up?"

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CSO: 1800/180

## CULTURE

### AFGHAN WAR SERVES AS SUBJECT OF ART DISPLAY IN MOSCOW

Moscow VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA in Russian 5 Nov 85 p 3

[Article: "Afghan Report"]

[Text] An art exhibition opens today in the Central House of the Soviet Army imeni M.V. Frunze. It is called "Carrying Out Internationalist Duty: Afghan Report." About 60 works by 2 famous masters from the M. Grekov Studio of Military Artists are presented at the exhibit. They are M. Samsonov, a national artist of the RSFSR, and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Arts, and N. Solomin, an honorary artist of the RSFSR, a laureate of the I. Repin RSFSR State Prize and a holder of the Moscow Komsomol Prize.

These are graphic and picturesque works which record the present-day life of a friendly nation defending the accomplishments of the April Revolution and the internationalist aid rendered to the Afghan people by Soviet fighting men.

"We spent this summer in Afghanistan," said M. Samsonov. "We brought back travel sketches, graphics created in the thick of things. We saw Afghan workers building a new life as they struggled against counterrevolutionaries dispatched from abroad.

"We witnessed an attack by Dushmans on a supply column. We saw the heroism of our fighting men as they helped guard mountain passes and roads and defended the local inhabitants against bandit raids. We tried to record all that in our works."

The first hall displays the works of M. Samsonov, including a picturesque canvas called "Combat Friends. Afghanistan," graphics containing genre scenes, and portraits of Afghan and Soviet fighting men.

Many graphic portraits may also be seen in the hall where the works of N. Solomin are exhibited. His drawings transport the viewer to scenes of heroic exploits, exemplifying the unshakable friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Afghanistan.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### DUMPING OF TOXIC CHEMICALS CAUSES OUTCRY

#### Health Hazards Initially Ignored

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by D. Novoplyanskiy: "The Secret of the Forest Clearing"]

[Text] It is a nearby forest on the outskirts of town. Several kilometers away is the city of Shelekhov. Not far away is a railroad, a 10 minute walk to Olkha station. It is here, in the zone just outside the city limits, that neatly wrapped cardboard boxes with an unknown cargo appeared, as if having fallen from the sky. There were also multi-layer paper sacks, also with a load, as well as heavy plywood drums which were sealed, but broken here and there. Judging by all this, these goods had not been used by anyone. They had been thrown out in their initially packaged form, almost in the same condition as they had been delivered from different parts of the country.

"At first I could not believe my eyes," writes Lyudmila Lisina, instructor at the Irkutsk State Pedagogical Institute, in a letter to our editorial office. In the summer she had visited the scenic forest which she had known since her childhood, and came upon an unusual dump site near the old road. We must say that Irkutsk residents come to these places quite often to enjoy the beautiful nature and the clean, fresh air. Lisina was expecting company and was planning to show them this beautiful forest. But where did these heavy barrel-shaped drums and boxes come from? What do they contain?

She looked into a broken drum. Inside were tightly packed boxes weighing 900 grams each, as indicated on the labels. Other drums contained boxes weighing 950 and 800 grams. There were row after row of them. How many such heavy drum barrels had been dumped here? She counted them: 28!

The labels showed that the bags, crates and boxes contained chemical reagents which are usually used by plant laboratories. Almost every enterprise gets such reagents for their chemical analyses. Here, in this forest clearing, were the products of chemical plants in Altay Kray, Kiev, Donets, Perm, Cherkass and other oblasts. The tags on the 10-hydrous sodium sulfate bore the Seal

of Quality. The tags on the barium chloride were marked with the skull and crossbones on a bright black and yellow label and two large warning signs: "Poison".

Lisina returned home immediately. Where should she turn? Whom should she tell? That very same day, on the 10th of August, she wrote a letter to the procurator of Irkutsk Oblast. She indicated the exact location of the dumped reagents. She listed the names of the chemical substances and directed particular attention to the fact that the barium chloride labels were clearly marked "Poison". How could all this have been dumped in an open place accessible to all? The procurator's office promised to look into the matter. When Lisina soon reminded them of her letter, she was assured that she would receive an answer within a month.

She sent a similar letter to the Irkutsk Oblast Committee on People's Control. They thanked her and assured her that "the complaint has been forwarded to Shelekhov, and measures will be taken." She wrote a detailed account of all this to the editorial office of VOSTOCHNO-SIBIRSKAYA PRAVDA. They praised her for her principles, but noted that such a letter would not appear too well on the newspaper page, but that it would be suitable for the "Man and Nature" column...In a word, her signals and reminders were everywhere treated with respect. And in the procurator's office they kept repeating: "We will surely look into the matter."

But alas, energetic measures do not always follow a friendly attitude and verbal support. And here too no efforts were made to seek out those responsible for dumping chemical substances in the forest while their tracks were still hot. They did not sound the alarm. They did not hurry to announce to the residents of Shelekhov and neighboring populated areas that they shouldn't go into the forest near Olkha, that it is dangerous, and that they shouldn't let their children play there. And no one cared about immediately removing the reagents to a safe place. How can we explain such irresponsibility? Perhaps they doubted the reliability of the warning? Not at all. After all, the dump site was visible to the local organs of authority, to the people's controllers, and to everyone. Yet they saw nothing extraordinary in this. They were indignant: "What a disgrace". They sighed: "Oh, how much more bother." It turns out that one can be truly indignant without doing anything.

August, September, and October passed, and no one bothered to find out who was dumping the chemical substances in the forest outside of town. There are workers who stockpiled clearly excessive reserves. There is a person who gave the order to liquidate these reserves in such a manner. There are also his helpers, those who secretly hauled away the reagents "to nature." How long will their names be veiled in secrecy? I phoned the procurator's office in Irkutsk Oblast on 23 October. There I was told when the "complaint" by L. Lisina was recorded, when it was forwarded to Shelekhov, and that they would find out the result. They looked into the matter, and in response to my repeat phone call replied: "The police are looking. The guilty parties have not yet been found."

As we know, our law enforcement organs skillfully investigate matters which are incomparably more complex and confused. There is no reason here to call in

a super sleuth Sherlock Holmes or to set about on a dizzying chase with blood-hounds. The state enterprise which had such extensive reserves of chemical reagents in its possession had nowhere to hide. Yet there was no investigation. Possibly this was because there were seemingly no victims: no one had been held up or robbed. It was as if the state did not count, as if we are not speaking of a blatant attack on the elementary standards of our life or a challenge to law and order.

And yet the persistent Lyudmila Lisina continued to pester everyone who, in her opinion, was responsible for finally intervening. PRAVDA received her letter in October: "Dear comrades! I have once again been in the forest at the old road. Another pile of chemical reagents has appeared next to the old one. The barium had been pilfered from the first pile. We don't know who did this or where they took it. Part of the barrels have been opened, and the chemicals are spilling and pouring out. In a nearby clearing there are factory sealed bags containing a silvery powder manufactured abroad. Insulation material of different colors and boxes containing ampules have also been dumped here. I naively believed that the reagents would have been cleaned up in all this time. I had no doubt that those who squander the public funds would be brought to strict accounting, but I see that in essence nothing has been done. I am sending you some of the labels from the dumped chemical reagents."

An envelope containing 16 labels accompanied the letter. I present them to the Soyuzreaktiv All-Union Association under the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. There in response they show me fresh mail: various ministries are asking for and demanding chemical reagents. The need for them is great. The substances designated on the labels are in rather short supply, and the demand for some of them can be met by only 60-70 percent.

D. Ostromogolskiy, chief of the production section, reminds us that the outline of the Basic Directions for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000 places the chemical and petrochemical industry directly behind metallurgy, and with full substantiation. By the way, there are plans to increase the output and expand the nomenclature of low tonnage chemical production, as the need for it is increasing.

"Our chemical plants are barely keeping up with the growing demand. And if someone has acquired excess reserves which they cannot liquidate, they should contact the Irkutsk oblast chemical reagents office immediately so that they may be sold. It is possible that even now, after expiration of the guaranteed storage life, part of the reagents may be used, while others could go to laboratories in schools and other educational institutions. But chemical substances should not be thrown out under any circumstances. And to throw them out in such a way as they were dumped near Shelekhovo is far from safe, and I might even say, criminal.

Again I call Irkutsk, this time already in November. The senior deputy procurator of the oblast, N. Lukovkin, tells me that the workers who had secretly dumped the reagents in the forest have not yet been found. It has already been almost 2 weeks since the television broadcast, but the guilty parties have not come forward...

What broadcast? It turns out that Lyudmila Lisina wrote to the oblast committee on television and radio broadcasting, visited there three times, and convinced them to show the dumped goods on a local television program. The irrefutable proof of mismanagement and negligence appeared on the television screens. But even after this, no practical measures were taken, and the guilty parties are cowardly silent. It is true that there is now some concern in the oblast procurator's office: it is necessary to respond to the television viewers in some way. Evidently, it will be necessary to seriously get down to looking for the guilty parties.

In this long drawn-out story, the position of Lyudmila Leontyevna Lisina is probably the most notable. She is a middle-aged woman, not a party member, and was born and grew up in Irkutsk. She has no particular achievements to her credit. She studied, worked, and that's all. In fact, she represents the majority of our people. And her character, as that of most people, is the ordinary, Soviet character. She is a member of a volunteer detachment, and therefore even more intolerant of any type of immorality or infractions of discipline, law and order. She was a Komsomol member for 14 years. This gave her good schooling. Now she has accidentally stumbled upon evil, but it is no accident that she has taken up the fight which as yet has not brought her anything but disillusionment and frustration. She did everything within her power, because her heart ached for those goods which were dumped and for that forest outside of town. There are such people everywhere--persistent, unswerving, and deeply interested in the common good. It is so important to give them timely support, and to skillfully utilize their activity--their labor, creative and civil activity.

The position of those who send the public goods to the dump is also instructive in this story. What are they counting on? At first the clever suppliers were the heroes, those who were able to get piles of reagents which were in short supply, while others had to make do with starvation rations. Now it is the no less clever "eliminators" who are the heroes. Without any extra bother, they have been able to get rid of these reagents. They are convinced that everything will be all right, that there will be talk about what has happened, and then the matter will be forgotten. This faith in impunity is probably no less dangerous than the poison which was dumped in the forest clearing.

The struggle for order and for strict adherence to all our laws and moral standards has today become an all-people's cause. This is why the persistence of Lisina, her friends, and persons sharing her views seems so perfectly natural. They expect the same irreconcilability from those who must manifest it in the course of their work duties.

#### Negligent Officials Dismissed

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by V. Sitnikov, first secretary, CPSU Irkutsk obkom: "The Secret of the Forest Clearing"]

[Text] The article published in PRAVDA on 17 November under this title was discussed at a meeting of the CPSU oblast committee buro. The criticism was found to be valid. It is true that due to disruption in the order of acquiring



and utilizing chemical substances at the aluminum plant, excessive reserves had been formed. The workers at the enterprise warehouse management, without bothering to check the suitability of the chemical preparations for use, formally issued the order to haul off around three tons of these substances to the dump as soon as their storage life had elapsed.

The workers at the procurator's office and the organs of internal affairs and public control dealt with the matter formally upon receiving L. Lisina's letter concerning the mismanagement which she had discovered. They dragged out the investigation for an unwarranted time and did not take energetic measures for identifying the guilty parties or for liquidating the dump site.

The party obkom buro gave these facts a sharp and principled evaluation. The communist director of the aluminum plant I. Sobol and chief bookkeeper V. Rudykh were given reprimands. Deputy Director V. Tirikov and Shop Foremen K. Karapuzov and L. Larionov were given strict reprimands with entries made in their CPSU membership record cards.

For dragging their feet in investigating L. Lisina's letter, the following communists were given reprimands with entries made in their record cards: Chief of the Shelekhov City Internal Affairs Section V. Sinkov, his deputy V. Maksimov, regional inspector I. Morgun, city procurator I. Abgaldayev, and Chief Physician of the Sanitary-Epidemiological Station L. Ele. Similar penalties were imposed on Deputy Chairman of the Oblast Committee on People's Control P. Dyakov and Inspector V. Pavlov, as well as N. Tokarev, procurator in the oblast procurator's office letters section. Shelekhov City Committee on People's Control Inspector A. Karas was given a strict reprimand and an entry was made in his CPSU membership record card.

K. Karapuzov, aluminum plant shop director, and Shelekhov GOVD [city internal affairs section] Deputy Director V. Maksimov and Senior Inspector N. Khazov were dismissed from their duties. The question of relieving V. Tirikov of his duties as deputy director of the aluminum plant was placed before the Soyuzalyuminiy Association. A number of workers at this enterprise and in the organs of internal affairs and the procurator's office, as well as T. Markov, correspondent for the newspaper VOSTOCHNO-SIBIRSKAYA PRAVDA, were brought to strict disciplinary accountability. At the present time, the dump site for the chemical substances has been liquidated.

The CPSU obkom buro pointed out to oblast Procurator V. Rechkov, oblispolkom UVD [Internal Affairs Administration] Director I. Titarenko, Oblast Committee for People's Control Chairman P. Shcherbakov, and VOSTOCHNO-SIBIRSKAYA PRAVDA Editor V. Nikolskiy the facts regarding the formal-bureaucratic attitude of some of their subordinates toward letters and inquiries from workers, and warned the above-mentioned managers of their personal responsibility for omissions in the performance of this work.

The serious shortcomings in implementing measures for environmental protection were brought to the attention of the Shelekhov CPSU gorkom and gorispolkom. The managers of the appropriate organizations and enterprises and the organs of the public health inspection were told to take all necessary measures to bring about order in the storage and application of chemical substances and

preparations, and to exclude the slightest possibility of their harmful effect on the environment.

The resolution of the CPSU obkom buro was brought to the attention of the oblast workers through the local informational media.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### BOOK ABSTRACT ON LABOR, DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS IN TAJIK SSR

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR, SERIYA 1: PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA (REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL) in Russian No 6, 1985 (signed to press 14 Oct 85) pp 58-62

[Abstract by P. I. Shlemin of book "Sotsial no-ekonomicheskiye problemy razvitiya iadzhikskoy SSR" (Socioeconomic Problems of the Development of the Tajik SSR), edited by R. K. Rakhimov, AN Tadzh. SSR. In-t ekonomiki, Dushanbe: Donish, 1984, 210 pages: number of copies and price not given]

[Text] Demographic processes exercise a marked influence on the intensity of solving socioeconomic problems. In particular, the Tajik SSR has the country's highest rate of natural population growth: the indicator per 100 persons rose from 16.5 in 1940 to 28.9 in 1980 (the national average in 1980 was 8, while in the RSFSR the figure was 4.9, and in Latvia it was 1.3) (p 34). At the same time the proportion of people employed in the republic economy rose from 33.9 percent of the total population in 1940 to 42.5 percent in 1980 (p 35). Thus, the problem of increasing the level of use of labor resources is critical. Solving this problem presupposes: accelerating the growth rate of labor productivity; creating new jobs; and improving worker training.

The high proportion of rural population also has a negative influence on the overall indicators of extensive use of labor resources. The proportion of urban population has remained stable at a low level -- 35 percent compared to the USSR average of 63 percent (p 38) -- in the Tajik SSR since 1965, while in 1977-1979 the urban population of the republic grew 2 percent and the rural grew 7.74 percent (p 39). Further development of these trends could further complicate a solution to the problems, which affect the use of labor resources in both the city and the countryside, and worsen the qualitative composition of these resources.

The Tajik SSR could and, the authors believe, should make a contribution to supplying the regions that are experiencing a shortage of labor resources. But despite the significant labor contingents, their quality does not meet either national needs or the demands of accelerating the rate of industrial growth in the republic itself (p 41). Thus, the number of unskilled workers engaged in auxiliary production is rising. The high rate of growth of the rural population combined with its low mobility is the main reason for the decline in the level of mechanization of labor in agriculture. In 1960 1 percent of the

rural population of the Tajik SSR departed for the city; in 1976 the figure was 0.7 percent (p 43).

The growth rate of the educational level of the Tajik SSR population exceeds the national rate. In 1979 there were 770 working people per 1,000 members of the employed population of the republic who had more than incomplete secondary education (in 1959 the figure was 407) (p 46). In 1960 there were 6,699 people studying at 35 vocational-technical schools; in 1981 there were 34,600 studying at 72 schools, and training was being done in 114 worker occupations (p 48). It is observed that the Tajik SSR, with its youthful population composition and developing industry, needs a much more highly developed system of vocational-technical education. It also needs more rational location of vocational-technical schools over the territory of the republic. Indirect evidence of the problem in this area is the increase in the proportion of workers who are being trained right in production: from 69.69 percent in 1971 to 70.26 in 1979 (p 49). These workers are being trained chiefly in old, traditional occupations. At the same time, most of the skilled workers in contemporary occupations have to be trained outside the republic.

With the formation of production and science-production associations and their conversion into the primary economic accountability units of the economy there appeared an opportunity to include vocational-technical schools within the associations as structural units. Improving the quality of training of young workers and placing them in jobs that correspond to the specialties received would markedly optimize not only the vocational but also the social orientation of young people. At the present time, however, the rise in the general educational level without corresponding vocational training makes it more difficult not just to use the labor of young people efficiently, but also to place them in jobs.

Between 1965 and 1979 the wages fund in the Tajik SSR increased 2.29 times, including 2.5 times for workers and employees and 1.8 times for labor at kol-khozes (this was 1.9 times greater than growth in national income produced and 2.1 times national income used). Personal monetary income in the republic increased 2.46 times, while pensions and grants rose 5.2 times and stipends 3.4 times. Income from LPKh [private subsidiary operations] increased 2.8 times. The average monthly wage of workers and employees in Tajikistan in 1980 was 143.2 rubles, while the average pay of kolkhoz members was 114 rubles (p 97). Social consumption funds were 10.5 percent of the aggregate income of workers and employees in the republic, and 13 percent for kolkhoz members (p 101), an average of 11.6 percent compared to the USSR average of 9.3 percent (p 105). The real needs of the population of Tajikistan, as is true for the entire Central Asian region, demand accelerated rate of growth in public consumption funds. This is above all because of the higher proportion of dependents: there are 155 non-working people for each 100 employed in the republic's public economy; they have a more critical need for preschool institutions. Whereas the proportion of the population living in individual homes on the average for the USSR is 24 percent, in Central Asia it ranges from 44 to 59 percent (p 104).



The income of workers and employees from LPKh in aggregate family income rose in the Tajik SSR from 6.46 percent in 1966 to 11.72 percent in 1982, and the incomes of kolkhoz members declined correspondingly from 37.3 to 36.5 percent (p 106). The authors tie the rise in the proportion of income from LPKh in the family budgets of workers and employees to the significant growth in pendulum-type migration: the rural inhabitant, working in the city and counted as a worker or employee, nonetheless continues to operate his LPKh. It is also promoted by the significant level of non-employment in the public sector in small and medium-sized cities: the proximity of rural areas and inadequate centralized supply of food products to these populated points encourage people there to operate LPKh's.

The authors believe that as people's level of education and intellect is higher and the structure of their income is more progressive, the structure of their personal consumption will be more rational. "Analysis of the factual material shows that in the consumption of these people the primary places go to durable goods, cultural-domestic services, and -- among food products -- a steadily increasing proportion of the most nutritious and caloric foods" (p 135). At the same time, even with a high level of material well-being severe deviations from socialist norms of behavior are encountered.

The Central Asian republics lag somewhat behind other regions in key indicators of standard of living; this results from the predominance of rural population (65 percent in the Tajik SSR compared to 38 percent for the USSR as a whole), the low level of employment in public production, and the high proportion of children and other persons who are incapable of work, whose numbers reach 60 percent in Central Asia (p 136). The main line of action to solve this problem is drawing the unemployed, able-bodied population into public production. The authors believe that it is essential to create conditions where having numerous children would not be a reason for a woman to refrain from socially useful labor. Above all this means expanding the system of preschool institutions and improving their work.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### ROLE OF TAJIK WOMEN IN REPUBLIC'S LABOR FORCE EXAMINED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR, SERIYA 1: PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA (REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL) in Russian No 6, 1985 (signed to press 14 Oct 85) pp 87-91

[Abstract by A. N. Vinogradov of book "Zhenshchiny v promyshlennosti tadzhikistana" (Women in Tajik Industry) by S. R. Radzhabova, Ifron, Dushanbe, 1984, 126 pages: number of copies and price not given]

[Text] The problem of optimal employment of women remains very timely and complex under conditions of the Tajik SSR. The proportion of women in the total number of workers and employees in Tajikistan today is the lowest among the Central Asian republics. It was 39 percent in 1982, compared to 43 percent in the Uzbek SSR, 49 percent in the Kirghiz SSR, and 41 percent in the Turkmen SSR, while the USSR average was 51 percent. In 1980 more than 60,000 women of working age in the Tajik SSR were not employed in public production. In recent years (1980-1983) the proportion of labor resources in the cities of the republic has steadily declined, while in the rural areas it has risen; as a result, while there are excess labor resources and a relatively high proportion engaged in the home and private auxiliary operations, with agriculture being oversaturated with labor, other sectors of the economy are experiencing a shortage of skilled work force (in mid-1983 the republic was short 15,000 workers and employees) (pp 6-7). The principal reasons are: the existence of a disproportion between growth in labor resources and the level of development of sectors of the economy; weak industrial development in small and medium cities and in regions that do not engage in cotton-growing and uneven location of industrial enterprises and branch plants in the rural area (in 1982 Dushanbe and Leninabad, which have 16 percent of the republic's population had 52 percent of the total number of industrial production personnel) (p 43); the comparatively low level of development of the service sphere, especially in the rural area (in 1982 the volume of domestic services per capita in the USSR was 32.52 rubles, but in the Tajik SSR it was 22.57 rubles) (p 110); inadequate development of the network of children's preschool institutions (on 1 January 1983 56.1 percent of all children under the age of six in the USSR attended state and permanently operating preschool institutions, and in rural areas the average was 35.2 percent; in the Uzbek SSR the figure was 27.7 percent, in the Kirghiz SSR it was 29.3 percent, in the Turkmen SSR 27.7 percent, and in the Tajik SSR the figure was 16.5 percent, and in the rural area it was 3.9 percent (pp 102-103).

The author believes that the opinion held by some specialists and economic managers in the republic, that involvement of Tajik women in industrial production is hindered by their large numbers of children and burden of family concerns, is not quite correct because it leads to complacency and serves as a justification for the desire to avoid work on such an important problem as involving women in public labor. This is especially intolerable under conditions of the Central Asian republics.

Between 1970 and 1979 the total number of women working in the TaSSR economy increased 1.6 times, and the number of women workers and employees rose 1.5 times. In 1982 more than 600,000 women were working in the republic economy, and 388,000 of them were workers and employees. Women made up almost half of the specialists with high and medium qualifications. Among the industrial sectors women dominate by numbers in light, printing, food, and local industry. The establishment of sectors such as electrical engineering, chemistry, glass and porcelain, aluminum, and instrument-making would make it possible to increase the opportunities to employ female labor. In these sectors the proportion of women was 50-70 percent at many enterprises (p 37). The proportion of women among workers in the coal and petroleum extraction industries, as well as in the building materials industry, has declined slightly since the mid-1970's. Between 1973 and 1983 the proportion of women of the indigenous nationality in the total number of women working in industry rose from 32 to 51.7 percent (p 38) (in agriculture it was 91.4 percent) (p 45). In 1983 the proportion of women of the indigenous nationality employed in light, food, glass, and printing industry ranged from 46.9 to 63.7 percent, while in sectors such as nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and metalworking, power, and the building materials industry the range was 14-20 percent (p 46). A higher percentage of women are employed in the cities and rayons where industry has been developed.

A significant part of the inhabitants of most small Tajik cities are only nominally classified as urban population; in fact, many of them are kolkhoz members. The endeavor, which has intensified in the last decade, of able-bodied men in the rural areas of the republic to work in nearby cities and rayon centers has led to a situation today where mostly women and older secondary school students are employed in agriculture. Whereas the percentage of women in the average annual number of kolkhoz members for the USSR as a whole is declining (it was 50 percent in 1970 and 46 percent in 1981), in the Tajik SSR it is increasing (43 and 48 percent, respectively) (p 49). In 1979 65.3 percent of all women in the Tajik SSR lived in the rural area (p 46).

Between 1970 and 1979 the number of women in the Tajik SSR with higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education increased 1.9 times, which included 2.4 times for completed higher education, 1.5 times for incomplete higher education, 2 times for secondary specialized, and 3.1 times for general secondary education (p 86). In 1980 42.4 percent of all women working at industrial enterprises in the republic attended evening schools, which was 12.3 percent higher than in 1975. The number of working women with secondary education rose 7.7 percent, reaching 54.6 percent (p 77). In 1970 women constituted 35 percent of the students in higher education, and in 1980 the figure was 37 percent; corresponding figures for tekhnikums were 38 and 42 percent. In 1980-1983 9,365 girls, including 6,426 of the indigenous nationality, were enrolled in daytime divisions. At the same time, the proportion of girls of

the indigenous nationality in the total number of Tajiks admitted to first-year courses at VUZes has remained in the 24-27 percent range for a number of years, whereas for Uzbek girls in 1979 this figure was 31.9 percent, for Russians it was 65.2 percent, and for Ukrainians 61.0 percent (pp 85-87). The proportion of girls among students of vocational-technical schools at the start of 1983 was 14.5 percent, including 7.1 percent for agricultural schools; at the same time the number of girls of the indigenous nationality grew by 18 percent compared to 1981 and surpassed 63 percent (pp 74-75).

In 1973 7,630 women went through training for new occupations and raised their qualifications, which was 24.4 percent of the total number of workers and employees who were trained; in 1980 the figure was 11,500 women or 28.9 percent (p 82).

In the author's opinion, improved use of female labor resources in the Tajik economy would be promoted by significantly expanding the network of branches, shops, and sections of existing enterprises; establishment in small and medium cities in the rural area of new sectors of industries, branches not only of enterprises in light and local industry, but also instrument making, electrical engineering, and other labor-intensive sectors, as well as shops to process agricultural output; establishment of assignments for enterprises of the industrial ministries and the ministry of domestic services to hire women with children on a part-time basis and also for work at home. It is essential to bolster the role of planning agencies in the use of female labor resources and to take steps to compile balances of labor resources for particular farms, rayons, and cities with breakdowns by sex. It would be wise to increase the admission of girls of the indigenous nationality from the rural area to VUZes and tekhnikums, establishing certain privileges for them upon entrance, to organize preparatory courses for VUZ entrance in the rural area, and to work out a plan for admission of girls of the indigenous nationality to VUZes and tekhnikums with a breakdown by oblasts, cities, and rayons. The following should be done to organize a differentiated system of training for different categories of women: expand the existing network of training combines and set up new courses, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums, and other schools with industrial profiles; convert some of the agricultural schools to industrial-type schools; review the territorial siting of tekhnikums and vocational-technical schools which train personnel for industry with due regard for bringing them closer to the countryside and setting up branches of them in rayons and large villages.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### KAZAKH AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE VIEWED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In a United System of State Agro-Industry"]

[Text] The workers of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan are discussing with great interest the tasks assigned to its sectors in the draft of the Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the Country for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000. In the 12th Five-Year Plan, the republic must increase the average annual volume of gross production of agriculture by 13-15 percent. It is being planned to bring the production of grain by 1990 to 30-31 million tons, meat in slaughter weight--to 1.4-1.5 million tons, and milk--to 5.4-5.5 million tons. There must be a significant increase in the production of other types of production and raw materials for industry.

For the successful solution of this task and the further strengthening and improvement of the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to unite the efforts of all of its sectors and fundamentally improve the management of the structural subdivisions. In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Further Perfection of the Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex", a State Agro-Industrial Committee was organized in Kazakhstan. This is the management organ of the new, united agricultural system that is being created in the republic, which includes enterprises and organizations that were formerly independent within the structure of the agro-industry of the ministries of agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industry, rural construction, meat and dairy industry, food industry, and the State Committee for Agricultural Technology. This is the practical execution of the aims of the May (1982) and April (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in regard to the improvement of the management of agriculture and the other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. This was dictated by life itself.

It is necessary to perfect the economic mechanism of agro-industry, to bring the interests of partners closer together, to improve planning and material-technical supply, to adjust the interrelation of the producers of agricultural production and the procurement officials, and to increase the responsibility of partners for the final results of the work of farmers and workers in animal husbandry. These are the proposals of the rural toilers of Kazakhstan, expressed by way of an addition to the draft of the new edition of the Program of the CPSU and the Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the Country during the years ahead.

To the KaSSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, to the oblast committees that are being created, and to the primary link in the system of management of the agro-industry--the RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] has fallen a responsible task: To begin their activity from the formation of the tasks for the new five-year plan, the mobilization of material and labor resources, and a large amount of organizational work locally. As is well known, now in the system of the agro-industrial complex the plans of economic and social development must be developed from below on the basis of the control figures--in sovkhoses, kolkhoses and service enterprises. In the new conditions, a special role is assigned to the RAPO. They are closer than anything else to production and have a better knowledge of the production and economic possibilities of their farms and the social problems of the village. They are granted broader rights for the independent solution of many questions of the economic and social development of the rayon. In short, economic initiative must be manifested more actively, scope must be opened up to sovkhoses and kolkhoses for its manifestation.

There are quite a few rayon agro-industrial associations in the republic which have already accumulated experience with respect to the management of production and solution of social problems. KAZAKHSTANSKYA PRAVDA has reported about the activity of the Fedorovskiy RAPO of Kustanay Oblast, Astrakhan--Tselinograd, Talgar-Alma-Ata, Shchuchin--Kokchetav oblasts, and others. Now that the sovkhoses and kolkhoses servicing agriculture and the enterprises producing the products are included in a united system of agro-industry, more clearcut organization of their interaction is required of the RAPO.

The reorganization of the structure of management of the agro-industry has just begun, but this does not mean that at the local level it is necessary to wait for some sort of special instructions. The RAPO's, as before, must busy themselves with organizational work in regard to the creation of conditions for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the production and procurement of products. This is their first concern.

In the 12th Five-Year Plan Kazakhstan will have to significantly increase the production of grain. Its basic addition is expected from the increase of the productivity of the fields. There is only one way to this--the broad introduction of intensive technology. During the current year it was applied to 4.5 million hectares of sowing of grain crops. A good addition to the harvest was provided by intensive technology in North Kazakhstan, Kustanay, and a number of regions of Kokchetav and Tselinograd oblasts. But many sovkhoses and kolkhoses did not obtain the returns expected from the expenditures they made--mineral fertilizer, plant protectives, increased volumes of work on soil preparation, and seeds. The weak organization of the new undertaking showed up. Its partners--Selkhoztekhnika, the State Committee for Agricultural Technology, and the machine builders--did not extend to them the proper assistance in its mastery. The farms do not have reliable storage facilities for fertilizers and specialized equipment for the application of mineral fertilizers and herbicides. This is why not everywhere were they used effectively and paid for themselves with a big harvest. Intensive technology will extend the limits of application during the coming year. The rayon agro-industrial associations must, first of all, show concern for the consolidation of the chemicalization base, the construction of storage facilities on the farms, the improvement of the organization of deliveries and the application of fertilizers to the soil.

Up to now there has been a great deal of unfavorable criticism of the unsatisfactory work of the State Committee for Agricultural Technology. For a long time, the question has been raised concerning the creation of a united engineering service in the RAPO system. This will make it possible to improve the supply and repair of agricultural machines, and the organization of the maintenance of the equipment of stock-raising farms.

Every year, at the time of gathering in the harvest, especially of vegetable crops, there is a collision of the interests of the producers of the products, the procurement officials, trade and the processing enterprises. For this reason, a significant part of production does not reach the consumer. Concerning the poor organization of the procurements of vegetables this fall, letters to the editors have frequently been received from farms of Chirchik, Dzhambul and Turgay oblasts. With the creation of a united system of agro-industry, there is a possibility of adjusting the work of the field--plant--store conveyor system and strengthening the material-technical base of the storage and processing of production. All of these questions will now be within the competence of RAPO, and maximum use must be made of the rights that have been granted.

The new planning procedure presupposes a broader granting of management independence to RAPO, the sovkhoses and kolхозes. It is time to do away with the practice of confirming to the farms the dimensions of the sown areas by agricultural crops, the structure of the crops or the number of heads of livestock in public animal husbandry. In their turn, the party and soviet organs must be less of a guardian or substitute economic organs of management. To have greater trust in, and to grant independence to the managers and specialists of the agro-industrial associations means to give them the right to initiative and creative work.

The organs of management of the agro-industry are faced with the solution of large and difficult tasks. But today they must direct their efforts toward the creation of a good amount of work in progress for the future and focus their attention on current matters. This involves the successful execution of the wintering of cattle, the increase of the production and procurement of products of the farms during the indoor period.

There are many concerns connected with the preparation for field work. Above all, it is necessary to complete the repair of equipment in time, to organize the winter accumulation of moisture in the fields and to intensify the taking out of organic fertilizers to the fields. The duties of the managers and the specialists of the agro-industrial associations also include the organization of the training of machine operator personnel and studies in agronomy. In so doing, special attention must be given to the study, by the machine operators and field-crop cultivators, of the foundations of the intensive technology of the cultivation of agricultural crops, the principles of cost accounting and the collective contract.

The achievement of steady growth of agricultural production and the unification of the efforts of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex in the realization of the Food Program is one of the main tasks in the forthcoming five-year plan. Already today, every labor collective of the united system of agro-industry must dispose itself to its successful solution.

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### KaSSR: INCREASED TEACHING OF SCHOOL SUBJECTS IN RUSSIAN URGED

Alma-Ata RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V KAZAKHSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 11, Nov 85 (signed to press 29 Oct 85) pp 3-8

[Unattributed article: "The Philosophical Direction of Instruction"]

[Excerpts] The reform of the school is aimed at raising still higher the level of education and training of young people and the foundations of the scientific world view which Marxism-Leninism constitutes as an integral and harmonious system of philosophical, economic and socio-political views.

In every sector and in every link of public education, the realization of the school reform is moving forward and the tasks set by it are being solved. This is why such great importance and urgency attaches today to the demand to increase the effectiveness of all school work and, above all, the entire lesson, where the world view, the independence of thinking of the students, their business and moral qualities are formed.

The reform has forced people to reflect on today and on the prospects of all teachers, including the philologists of the national secondary school and the vocational-technical school, the teachers of Russian language and literature of the national groups of pedagogical schools and VUZ's, and the kindergarten educators. A renewal of traditions, which are strengthening the forms of work, is taking place and the new is flourishing in the associations of Russian specialists in philology and especially--with every teacher. All of them clearly understand the idea of the necessity of strengthening the role of the lessons in Russian language and literature in the formation of the spiritually rich and harmoniously developed personality with high, moral ideals and aesthetic needs, ready for an independent life of labor.

"This impels one to reconsider and renew one's didactic arsenal, to carry out its systematization on a scientific basis, to undertake a rational reorganization of the study room, and to think increasingly seriously about the lesson itself," A. S. Samalbekova, a teacher at the boarding school No 1 in the city of Arkalyk, writes to the editors.

The design of the lesson is the first concern for the teacher of the vocational-technical school and secondary educational institutions as well, as A. F.

Kozhevnikov from Taldy-Kurgan informs us, who teaches engineering mechanics in Russian to Kazakhs, students at the industrial-pedagogical tekhnikum. He



thinks out all the details of the work that lies ahead in order "not to stumble against a language barrier. But the results do not correspond to the expenditure of labor, it turns out to be a blind flight, and the necessary navigational instruments are not there. Who will help us, the teachers in charge of technical disciplines in Russian among the Kazakhs, and with what? I ask myself this question, but I am also searching myself what there is in science as compared to our local primitive work, I think over my own path" . . . .

The operation of the reform--an integral part of the systematic and all-round work for the perfection of native socialism--is vividly manifested in all of its links. This also concerns the increase in quality, the strengthening of the philosophical and practical direction of the teaching of the Russian language and literature, and the expansion, on the one hand, of the training and re-training of personnel in philology for the national school and, on the other, the increase of civic maturity and the activeness of the students themselves.

The political and ideological-moral tempering of the young generation has always been and continues to be a subject of special concern of the party. It is acceptable to judge the work of the school and the teacher in terms of real results, although the formation of the ideological and moral cast of mind of young people is not subject to quantitative expression. The criteria of the effectiveness of the philosophical direction of instruction are determined by the special features of the ideas that are being learned. It is no less important to take into consideration the practical actions of people.

Both in the Basic Directions and in the decrees of the party and the government concerning the concrete questions of the stage-by-stage realization of the reform, the necessity of giving special attention to the ideological-political direction of the teaching and educational process is emphasized. All positive reserves of the subject itself must be brought into action by the teacher of Russian language and literature, and broad use must be made of the links between associated and related courses, which have common basic concepts, theories and philosophical ideas.

The authors of the new programs and textbooks, it goes without saying, will take into account, for example, the social science ideas common to history and literature: The objectivity of the laws of social development, the social and historical character of all forms of ideology, including literature and art; party spirit; the significance of progressive ideology for the development of society; the mediated dependence of the development of culture on the level of the productive forces of society and the character of social relations; the historical continuity and linkage of social ideas, culture and art of various epochs, societies and peoples; the popular masses--the creators of spiritual and material culture; and the Marxist understanding of the role of the individual in history, the Marxist understanding of what is beautiful, tragic, lofty, and criminal in life and art.

These, for courses in the humanities common philosophical concepts and ideas, are formed gradually, in the course of all the years of instruction.

The ideas of the Russian language with the other school subjects, especially with the native language, are connected in a more clearly understood and solid

astery both of the language material and the philosophical ideas. Multifaceted intercourse with surrounding people in the Russian language as a matter of daily occurrence, in the process of the preparation of the wall newspaper, gatherings, parties, trips through one's native land, at the time of the summer vacation, and work in the field or in a plant, not only enriches the vocabulary of the students, but also acquaints them with the best people of the country and teaches them to respect their labor and their aspirations.

In lessons on language and literature, in work in the classroom and outside the school, the philologist must purposefully accomplish the formation of scientific and atheist views and convictions of the students. The works of Russian classical and Soviet literature, painting and music will help to explain to the students, in accessible form, the basic principles of scientific atheism, to expose the class essence and reveal the reactionary role of religion and the church, and to show the irreconcilability of Marxism-Leninism with religious ideology.

In contemporary conditions, when the educational functions of the school are being increased, the responsibility of every teacher for the formation of communist character traits and communist morality in students is growing. Particularly in lessons on literature, and not only during class hours, in parents' and comrades' meetings, continuous educational work is needed on the general culture of the young contemporary, the formation of spirituality in him and organic hostility to any sort of extremes. Through the means of his subject, the philologist is obligated to conduct an open and skillful struggle for the absolutely sober mind of the pupil, for his ability to harmonize his life with a sensitive relationship to the world and to himself.

In the lesson a great philosophical discussion is needed on exalted things and on what is significant to the individual, on the faith of the individual in what is reasonable and rational, on the responsibility for those who will replace us and to whom we are obligated to give a healthy life.

It is our desire to have people working in all sectors of our work who are ideologically stable, competent, irreproachable with respect to morals, and capable of perceiving the tasks and demands of the party as their own. They do not spring up by themselves. They must be raised and cultivated by the school. And the share of the philologist in this work is enormous. The Russian language, which he teaches to the Kazakh children, has philosophical and educational significance not only in itself, but also as the prime element of the great Russian literature. The language of literature is a diverse and delicate means of influence, it is the memory of mankind about what it has achieved. To a significant degree, it carries ideology within itself.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### TU SSR: ADHERENCE TO DELIVERY AGREEMENTS URGED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Discipline of Deliveries"]

[Text] The transfer of the economy to the rails of intensification and its accelerated development require high responsibility and discipline of the workers of all links of economic construction. This must be the aim of all organizational, political and economic efforts, of the entire energy of the labor collectives.

Today a strenuous struggle is going on in the labor collectives of the republic for the successful fulfillment of the socialist obligations undertaken in favor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. The success of every collective and the increase in the efficiency of our entire economy depend on many factors. The fulfillment of the established tasks and contractual obligations occupy an especially important place among them.

Good experience in regard to the guarantee of the timely and quality fulfillment of contractual obligations has been accumulated by progressive industrial collectives. A great deal of work in this direction is being carried out in Chardzhou Oblast, where the level of fulfillment of deliveries on contracts is the highest in the republic--according to the results of the 11th Five-Year Plan it amounted to 99.5 percent.

The strengthening of contract discipline is especially noticeable in enterprises that take part in the broad-scale economic experiment, in which the volume of the sale of production with regard to delivery obligations is the basic indicator of work. All five enterprises working in the new conditions are coping with the fulfillment of their contractual obligations. For example, the Ashkhabad Plant for Petroleum Machine Building imeni 50-Letiye SSSR secured the deliveries of products to the enterprises of the fuel industry of Western Siberia on time and at a high level of quality.

The experience of the work of the Bezmeinskiy Cement Plant imeni 60-Letiye Sovetov, the Gaurdakskiy Sulphur Plant imeni 50-Letiye Tu SSR, the Turkmenneft' Association, the Ashkhabad Sewing Factory imeni 60-Letiye SSSR and other enterprises, and their responsible approach to their obligations deserve universal dissemination.

If all enterprises were as stable in their work, fulfilling their duty to their partners, this would significantly promote the improvement of the balance of the national economy and the adjustment of precise material-technical supply. Consequently, the point is to introduce the new methods of management on a broader scale, to strengthen discipline and organization from top to bottom, at every place of work. A responsible task. However, in some sectors of the economy of the republic the violations of delivery discipline are not stopping. During the 11 months of the current year, the plan for the production of many important types of articles has been wrecked. Fifty-nine collectives did not fulfill the tasks with respect to the sale of articles taking delivery collections into account, and production deliveries to consumers were short by almost 70 million rubles. The disruption of the delivery plan frequently calls forth a chain reaction, which leads to highly deplorable results. You see, every enterprise is linked by thousands of threads with other enterprises--suppliers of raw material and materials, consumers of finished products.

Greatly indebted to factories producing parts for use by other factories [are] the Nebit-Dag'skiy Iodine Plant, the Turkmen'skiy Plant for Nitrogen Fertilizer, the Turkmenmebel' Production Association, the Ashkhabad Glass Combine, and a number of others. Such facts are caused by serious errors in the organs of production, its management, the reduction of exactingness in regard to the observance of technological and labor discipline.

The plan for the sale of production with regard to delivery contracts was not fulfilled by the Krasnovod'skiy Oil Refinery Plant, the Ashkhabad Plant for Consumer Chemistry, and a number of ginneries and some other enterprises, which at the same time overfulfilled the total volume of production sales. This is indicative of the fact that the economic managers of the enterprises are working in the old way, without particular efforts, securing the fulfillment of the plan through the manufacture of articles that are not envisaged by contracts, but which are more expensive and less labor-intensive. In short, they turn out production which is more advantageous for themselves. There are still enterprises whose managers try to move the fulfillment of contracts to later dates. Such management methods inflict great damage on the economy. It is the duty of party organizations to give facts of this kind a strict assessment based on principle.

The ministries and departments, the collectives of enterprises and associations that are not coping with the fulfillment of contractual deliveries must analyze the reasons for the lag and implement concrete measures to eliminate them. Contracts between enterprises producing parts for use by other enterprises and supply, transportation and other organizations must serve the interests of both the consumer and the entire national economy and must be conducive to the solution of the tasks set by the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee--to the accelerated advancement along the path of the socio-economic development of the country.

A clear-cut production regime, the strengthening of economic lines, and the increase of responsibility for the precise fulfillment of contracts by the specified date, with high quality and in complete assortment is the task not only for people engaged directly in production. This is also the constant concern



of the party organizations, which are called upon to intensify ideological and educational work in the labor collectives, directed at the increase of organization and order and the strengthening of contract discipline.

Special attention must be paid to securing a regular tempo of production. In this, not only the work of the production lines must be subordinated, but also that of all the services of enterprises and associations. The fulfillment of contractual obligations serves as the indicator of the state of organization and order in production. It is necessary to secure an integrated approach to the problems of delivery discipline. Great significance must be attached to the rationalization of jobs on the basis of their certification, which makes possible the fuller utilization of production capacities. The creation of integrated brigades, the combination of professions on the part of workers, and the movement of multiple machine-tool operators must serve the strengthening of contract discipline.

We need to be thinking about the broader development of competition between the collectives of enterprises in associated industries and the all-round competition of the toilers in those subdivisions of the national economy which are included in one manufacturing chain. They must be clearly oriented toward final results.

The party committees of ministries and departments and the party committees of enterprises and associations are called upon to increase the personal responsibility of economic managers for delivery discipline. The debts with respect to deliveries must be liquidated within a short period. The success of the regular tempo of the work of enterprises in the beginning year of the 10th Five-Year Plan will in many respects depend on this.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### GREATER PROTECTION OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY NEEDED IN TuSSR

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "For National Property--Protection of the Law"]

[Text] In the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program it is written: "State organs are obligated to do everything necessary to secure the safety of socialist property. . .". The party is pursuing a firm policy aimed at raising responsibility, organization and discipline, and is conducting a decisive battle against the squandering of state funds, against abuses of office and embezzlement. Economy, thriftiness, and the rational use of the accumulated production potential--this is our nearest reserve and the decisive condition for increasing the efficiency of the national economy.

The experience of the progressive collectives of the republic, such as the Krasnovod Oil-Refining, the Kizyl Arvatskiy Railway Car Repair, and the Inardzhouskiy Ship Repair plants, the Ashkhabad Sewing Factory imeni 60-Letiye SSSR, the 40 Let TSSR Kolkhoz of the Tashauzkiy Rayon and the Kommunizm Kolkhoz of the Khalachskiy Rayon and many others, shows that an important condition of the stability and dynamism of their work is the rational use of material and labor resources and an assiduous attitude toward national property.

In light of the tasks that have been set by the party with respect to the intensification of the entire national economy, the role and significance of legal norms of influencing all aspects of the economic mechanism are increasing. For those who in the right way want to fight against facts of embezzlement, waste and mismanagement, adequate measures of disciplinary, administrative and criminal influence on the guilty have been established by Soviet legislation.

However, as practice shows, these measures are far from being used fully. And the basic reason for that situation is the underestimation, by some managers, of the social danger of encroachment on socialist property. Frequently these questions are regarded by them as exclusively economic ones. Thus, at the cotton-receiving bases of Ilyalinskiy Rayon and some of the subdivisions of the fruit and vegetable industry of Mary Oblast facts were exposed where, because of the irresponsibility of officials, significant material losses were inflicted on the state. However, at the local level the requisite assessment was not given to this matter in good time. The intervention of the control organs and the procuracy was required to institute proceedings against the guilty persons.

It should be said that such facts are not isolated. They significantly retard the process of the development of production and the practical transition to intensive methods of management. At the same time, an environment of compromise and absence of principles has a negative effect on the prestige of policy, has a demoralizing effect on the psychological climate in the collective, and fosters in some people an unwillingness to consider public interests and a disdainful attitude toward labor and toward socialist property. But, you see, assiduousness must become an integral feature of the Soviet way of life. How much in the way of material and monetary means we will be able to save if every toiler will become thrifty and will try to close all channels of dissipation of national property.

To this, he is also obligated by our Basic Law--the Constitution of the USSR, whose 61st article reads: "The USSR citizen is obliged to protect and increase socialist property. It is the duty of the USSR citizen to combat the theft and waste of state and public property and to take good care of the people's property. Persons encroaching on socialist property are punished in accordance with the law."

And there are such laws. The TuSSR Code of Administrative Violations sets forth measures of punishment for encroachment on socialist property and a thriftless attitude toward the people's property. And the TuSSR Criminal Code contains articles that are aimed at the protection of socialist property.

Especially intolerable is such a form of squandering of the people's property as mismanagement. The damage from it is significantly higher than from misappropriation and theft. It is also important to emphasize that mismanagement is the source in which many thefts of socialist property have their beginning. It facilitates the realization of the criminal designs of plunderers.

The rightful indignation of the Soviet people is called forth by the wastefulness of commodity stocks. You see, frequently one has to look at expensive tools, raw material and finished products thrown on the ground under the sky. The mismanagement of the managers of the Administration for Workers' Supply of the Turkmenneft Production Association, for example, resulted in the wasting of 250 tons of potatoes and losses in the tens of thousands of rubles. Only on the basis of an irresponsible attitude toward things can we explain the fact that the Chardzhou Footwear Factory of the 40 Let TSSR Production Association supplied to the trade more than 25,000 pairs of defective footwear during the first 6 months of the current year. At the Ashkhabad Oil Refinery, there was an overexpenditure of 2.2 million kilowatt hours of electricity during the same period.

In securing the strict observance of laws and obligatory norms for the economy and thrifty expenditure of material resources, an important role belongs to the labor collectives. It is precisely in them that broad work in law education must be conducted, that an atmosphere of intolerance and general indignation of the plunderers of the people's property must be created, of those who manifest mismanagement in regard to socialist property.

For example, being guided by the Law on Labor Collectives, workers of the Ashkhabad Locomotive Depot imeni V. I. Lenin, the Tashauzkiy Tractor

Plant, the kolkhoz farmers of the Soviet Kolkhoz of Sakat-Chaginitskiy Bayra and some others constantly and thoroughly investigate the state of affairs with respect to the safety of the people's property and strive for the active participation of all workers in competition for economy and thrift. The work of all public organizations is aimed at precisely this work.

In the struggle against mismanagement and squandering and for the economy of all material resources, a great deal can and must be done by the legal service of the departments, enterprises and institutions. Experience shows that where this service effectively influences the strengthening of legality in economic relations, the observance of a regime of economy and the guarantee of the protection of socialist property, there the losses of the people's property are reduced to a minimum, and there they are absent altogether.

Unfortunately, many managers of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises, without justification, limit the rights and obligations of workers and legal services, and in a number of enterprises such services do not exist at all, which has a negative effect on their activity. Not all is well with the legal service, for example, in the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry. Precisely for this reason, there were, in the Admiralty Dry Ice Plant for Beer, cases of the removal of almost 45,000 rubles worth of production from the sales plan and payments of considerable sums in penalties.

Prevention and the prevention of encroachments on public property are a multifaceted and many-sided activity. Without it, socialist construction is unthinkable because it is directly subordinate to the solution, simultaneously, of two program tasks--the development of the economic base and the formation of the personality of the new man. For this reason, the attention to this work on the part of party and soviet as well as law enforcement organs must be the most intent. The pre-congress documents, which are now being discussed by the entire people, are aimed at this.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### ARCHITECT OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR YEREVAN

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 1 Jan 86 p. 2

[Interview with G. Mushegyan, chief architect of Yerevan, by F. Nakhshkaryan, correspondent of KOMMUNIST; date and place not specified: "Yerevan: A Look Into the Future"]

[Text] Already half a year ago, large-scale and multi-faceted preparation got underway for the development of the extensive program outlined by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Development of the Municipal Economy of the City of Yerevan in the Years 1986-1990". How will the appearance of the capital of Armenia change during the immediate years ahead?

The questions of the correspondent of KOMMUNIST, F. Nakhshkaryan, were answered by the chief architect of Yerevan, G. Mushegyan.

[Question] Guren Nersesovich, what is the city-planning situation that has called forth the necessity of additional measures with respect to the development of Yerevan?

[Answer] According to the general plan of Yerevan, the population by the year 2000 was calculated at 1,100,000. However, the intensive development of industry resulted in stormy population growth of the capital, which has already today gone past 1,200,000. The city was compelled to grow swiftly, build housing, kindergarten facilities and schools, so as to satisfy the most urgent needs. They began to build up ever new sections of territories, which had previously been designated as suburbs. The Norkskiye housing units or the Achapnyak Rayon with newly-erected buildings: Yugo-Zapadnyy, Avan-Arindzn, Araratskiy, Davidachen. . . rise before one's eyes. However, the city is growing sooner in breadth, leaving within itself many problems of architecture and the municipal economy.

The center of Yerevan requires consistent replacement of the old by the new. In its core, many quarters lie in the zone of the future Severnyy Prospekt.

The beginning has already been made on the Glavnyy Prospekt, a great deal of work has been completed in its boulevard part, but a pause, as it were, has

occurred in the realization and integrated development of this important city-forming axis of Yerevan. The public services and amenities of the Razdanskiy Canyon and the adjoining territories are one of the most pressing requirements of the social, cultural-sports, and aesthetic development of the city. You see, today the people of Yerevan do not have at their disposal any significant zone for active relaxation.

I have named only a few immediate tasks that confront the architects. We must solve them at a high qualitative level of research, design, and construction, and attain a balance of the spreading housing and its provision with socio-cultural services projects and municipal and transportation services in accordance with the requirements. This is precisely the aim of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Development of the Municipal Economy of the City of Yerevan in the Years 1986-1990".

[Question] What largest projects will Yerevan receive in the 12th Five-Year Plan, in particular in 1986?

[Answer] The program for the development of Yerevan is aimed, above all, at the reconstruction and expansion of municipal engineering services. During the five-year plan 230 kilometers of water lines, 100 kilometers of sprinkling lines, 100 [kilometers] of sewer system, 220 kilometers of heat and 100 kilometers of gas mains will be constructed. There will be a significant increase in the capacities of the heating boilers, reservoirs with round-the-clock regulation of water with a capacity of 150,000 cubic meters will go into operation, as well the third stage of the water conduit from the Artesian wells; the trolleybus lines will be extended by 70 kilometers, the streetcar lines--by 11. A bridge will extend across the Avantskiy Canyon.

The city will receive polyclinics capable of handling 7,050 visits, hospitals for 2,700 beds, modern baths with 400 places, 30 drugstores, schools with places for 32,000 students, and pre-school institutions for 24,600 children. Housing of 2,407,800 square meters of total area will be constructed, as well as pioneer palaces--one of them, in Javatskiy Rayon, will go into operation in 1986, the other--in Spandaryanskiy Rayon--in 1988.

During the 12th Five-Year Plan, new buildings of the city agency of civil aviation and the concert studio of Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] will go up. In the Yugozapadnyi Rayon, in Davidashen and in the center of the city on Glavnyy Prospekt, movie theaters will be opened. The installation of such large projects as the Dom Druzhby [House of Friendship] on Glavnyy Prospekt, new buildings of the Theater imeni Stanislavskiy, and the circus--at the end of the Koltsevoy Bulvar--will be begun.

With the construction of the administrative building of the Yerevan Gorispolkom and the complex of the republic center for the aesthetic education of children, one of the most important assemblies of the capital will be completed--the Ploshchad [Square] imeni Aleksandr Myasnikyan. Plans call for the reconstruction of Privokzalnaya Ploshchad [Station Square] and the building and improvement of the square in front of GUM [State Department Store].

In sections of Razdan and Gedar, bank-reinforcing work and improvements will be undertaken, and the second stage of the hothouse and nursery operations in 4 hectares will make it possible to substantially improve the green architecture of the city. The new housing units will be linked to each other and to the center of Yerevan by 60 kilometers of roads. At such overloaded crossroads as Prospekt Azatutyan--Komitasa, Geratsi--Kirova--Charentsa--Nalbandyana, and Vatutina--Bagarshyana, transportation intersections will be built.

Already this year, 1986, will add to the appearance of the capital with such unique structures as the Kaskada Complex from Tamanyan Square to "Victory" Park, the subway station Ploshchad Spandaryana, the first stage of the Dzoragynkhn Ethnographic Quarter, the building of the conference hall of the Armenia Hotel, which, in addition to its direct functions, is capable of satisfying the requirements of both a vocal ensemble and a theater group, the new complex of the Yerevanproyekt [not further identified] Institute, and the 9-story bell-tower of the Public Library imeni Myasnikyan.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### AGRO REFORM IN ESTONIA SUFFERING FROM EXCESSIVE BUREAUCRACY

Tallinn SIRP JA VASAR in Estonian No 32, 9 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Valter Udam, first secretary ECP Parnu Rayon Committee: "Of Surface Ripples and of That Which Is Deeper"]

[Text] Man is by nature impatient, he attempts to acquire all the secrets of life in as brief a time as possible, he wants to put in his word and make his contribution everywhere, attempting to leave behind as deep a furrow as possible on the field of life. These are, as has been said, human characteristics. Thanks to precisely those characteristics of our ancestors we are able to enjoy the fruits of modern civilization. Life is progress and movement, stopping in one place means death. We must take that into account. But in our burst of activity we unfortunately cannot comprehend all of life's features with sufficient depth. We often make long-term conclusions on the basis of surface ripples alone. An experienced seaman can predict a storm by observing the ocean surface, the secrets of the deep waters, however, do not enter into observation.

The story at hand should be one treating our daily labor and life. Parnu Rayon is the largest in our republic and we are proud of that. But we are also concerned that a large part of rayon territory is overgrown with bushes, including tens of thousands of hectares of previously cultivated land. It is even sadder that the planning organs seem to have taken the brush under some sort of nature preservation. Nothing else can explain the situation that during the past years, but especially the future soil meliorization program has been reduced to a minimum in our rayon.

We are absolutely agreed that swamps and marshes regulate the water regime of the rayon and have over the centuries established a natural balance and stability that cannot be changed suddenly and not at all profoundly. Here everything has to be thoroughly researched and scientifically justified. But in no agriculturally developed country is brush protected, there simply is no brush. The brush is our badge of shame; it compromises socialist agriculture. Intensive agricultural protection and modern forestry negate brush. Brush is an indicator of low productive culture, and, if you will, an extra-civilization feature. Something must be done.



In connection with the reorganization of agricultural production, with the establishment of agro-industrial collective, our rayon is visited by numerous delegations from socialist countries; there are also constantly visitors from the fraternal republics. Often we are asked outright why such large areas are overgrown with brush. This question is difficult to answer because we too consider this situation to be abnormal. In the view of the competent organs of the ESSR it is at the moment most important to raise the fertility of the lands already being used, and only then, in the more distant future, embark on a clearing of additional land. Outside the plan and with their own resources our enterprises cannot master the brush alone. This has been successfully done only in the "Edasi" kolkhoz.

Of course, increasing the fertility of cultivated lands is an important reserve for increased yields at this time and in the future as well. But in our conditions new lands must also be put into use. Even today we are already gathering more than 3300 feed units from a drained hectare, this is equal to 33 centners in bunker weight. In several enterprises the yield of grass feeds (equated to dry hay) exceeds 70 centners per hectare. This is not all that little. This approximates the yields of developed agricultural countries in our latitude. Thus we think that in the prospective period, during the new stage of agricultural production a veritable war must be declared on brush. This must become a general national cause. The farmer alone cannot make it, since all of our resources, including the salary fund, are strictly planned.

The reader might wonder why such purely economic problems are suddenly brought to the pages of the organ of creative federations. Actually there is nothing to be amazed about, since economic development is the basis for the development of any society. At the same time it must be noted that in our country the reorganization of agricultural production is continuing. This is a process full of problems. The author of this story had the opportunity in 1984 alone to participate and deliver presentation at five union-wide and zonal scientific and scientific-practical conferences. So great is the interest in our experiences in this area. This refers to the work of the Parnu Rayon APK. It is no secret that the model developed and implemented in Parnu and Viljandi rayons for agricultural management has spread across the union. I think that this is precisely why we must take a more critical look at our work to date and to include the entire agricultural area in projecting our work for increased productivity intensity. But here it is most important that the brush be destroyed, extensive cultural-technical tasks be carried out and that extensive areas be drained.

Back when virgin lands were begun to be cultivated in our country the situation was similar. Some advocated using new lands, others again recommended that already cultivated lands be used more effectively. I think that in the development of agricultural production all opportunities should be used. The APK of our rayon has planned for extensive means to increase yields on our arable lands. Plans call for increased production and use of organic fertilizers, improvements in agricultural technology, and increased use of high yield hybrids.

The pen was forced into my hand by the fact that many of the problems raised cause constant polemics and counterarguments. On newspaper pages one can read and from the television and radio one can hear also the opposite--leave the brush alone! Nature conservation is confused with "nature conservation." Estonia is said not to be a botanical garden where the entire surface must be used. This is true, but Estonia is also not an uninhabited Siberia. And even in Siberia there are no longer areas untouched by human activity. Thus there is something to think about. The author's aim is to include our creative intelligentsia more in the solving of our rural problems. Actually these are problems for all of us.

In search for truth it is not enough to observe surface ripples, one must go deeper as well. This is true everywhere in life, including in the development of the economy and the solving of social and environmental problems. I think that the field of activity of the creative intelligentsia is particularly in need of deep ploughing, a profound comprehension of reality, a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of life. I think that just as before modern rural life and agricultural production will provide sufficient inspiration to writers and artists.

The constant increase of the social division of labor, as well as the technical progress in production brings numerous new partners to service agricultural production, there are also changes in the agricultural products processing sphere. As the result of all of this the apparatus for managing the APK has increased. To date no union-wide legislation has been developed and implemented that would liquidate departmental interests in the APK. For this reason polemics continue about many problems and there are various interpretations. Thus today's truths may soon become untruths. This, of course, is always the case in life, everything develops and changes, but in the management of agricultural production these are truly watershed years. The new management system has not yet become fully viable, the old has yet to put down its arms. The struggle continues, who will win? Naturally the new, the new always wins, even though in the development there are also zig-zag courses and defeats.

The reader is of course aware that in the ESSR the new system of agricultural production was implemented in Viljandi Rayon 10 years ago. The first agricultural collective of the Soviet land, including the entire rayon was formed. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises servicing the agricultural production and processing its products joined the collective. The legislation of the time did not yet provide for the opportunity of joining enterprises including two proprietary modes (governmental and cooperative) in one economic organization while maintaining their economic independence and the rights as a legal entity. For this reason a permission of the USSR Council of Ministers was needed to establish such a collective. The permission was obtained. Thus a truly economic experiment in the truest sense of the words was carried out. A new management system was formed to replace the old. New bases for cooperation between the partners were developed, a new collective management organ--the rayon APK council--was formed, new norms for evaluating work results were developed, the system for material and moral stimulation was regulated and revised, and much more was done.

I dwelt somewhat longer on this, since in recent years there has been a tendency to call some reorganization of production (even within one enterprise) by some noble name and to proclaim it immediately to be an economic experiment. In fact, production management must be constantly improved according to the development of the productive forces and the increase in the division of labor. An economic experiment always presumes deeper changes in the levels below surface ripples.

It is good to note that our writers and artists have always advocated the new when dealing with agricultural topics. I would hope that this will be the case in the future as well. In my opinion a creative worker must not be afraid of conflicts, since constructive criticism and exposure of deficiencies in our life are forces advancing our progress. It is said that the cobbler should stay with his lathe. I digressed without having noticed it. I have always been impressed by the work and activity of the creative people. I observe and admire, sometimes I am also disappointed. Sometimes I cannot stay neutral, then I attempt to put in a word. Just like now. Be it as it may, but the problems of rural life are closest to my heart. Here I can safely descend below the surface ripples. Here there are stones and rocks. Everything is developing and changing. Rocks and stones change their place, grow and shrivel in space and time.

There was a time when field grass growing was a stone for our farmer (corn was in fashion at the time), then there was trouble with large farms, always with some for, others against. Where is the truth? Who is right? This is seen always later. Now family farms are becoming fashionable. I think that this is a new episodic "twist" in our agricultural development. Otherwise we will be back to the old, from where we started 35 years ago. Of course, the child is dressed in new clothes, but this does not change the content.

The development of our agricultural science is amazing, going along with all of these "twists." The same must be said about the press, radio and television. The situation is sadder than it appears to be. The crack is deeper than it seems to be. There is a crack in our thinking and practical work. Many are no longer able to think with their own heads. If some superior somewhere says something we are merely repeating it, without fathoming the content, without considering whether it may be suitable and rational everywhere. Life of course will later settle the think itself. But how much harm is done by the "twisting"? Nobody can measure that.

I have written about that before, somewhat on a different plane, but one must be repetitious since the same problems are still current. Such "rationalism" in our work and thinking must be aired out finally. Everybody must start thinking for himself, otherwise there is a regression in our brains' gray matter and in the entire human organism. I do not think that I am exaggerating, since at the April plenum Comrade Mikhail Gorbachov also said, "Mere conscientiousness is not enough anymore, even though sometimes there is not enough of that either. The importance of such work-related characteristics as competence, innovation, initiative, courage, and readiness to assume responsibility; the skill to set a goal and to achieve it; the ability not to overlook the political content of economics are more and more gaining in importance."



What causes the wrong workstyle, way of thinking, and attitude to life? Where is the escape? The escape is in ourselves. One must merely think first, speak later. Currently there is often the impression that some person does not think at all of what he is talking about. He speaks only of what somebody else has already talked about, with a total lack of any personal point of view. Such a person, often a responsible worker, mechanically adopts all recommendations and experiences and attempts to implement them in his enterprise, agency, or firm. Later it turns out that the effort was wasted, something that is suitable for a Georgian tea plantation is not suitable for our potato field. The comparison is perhaps not exact and appropriate, but the principle is the same. Thus we move (unfortunately all too often) from one side of the road to the other, although we could drive straight down the middle.

People directly involved in production or in immediate contact with it know life the best. In our rural rayon this includes farm workers and operations, and top, mid-level, and low-level managers. These are people who are face to face with real life, who take responsibility for their deeds and words, who feel all errors, so to say, on their own hide. For that reason I often spend time with the working folk in the enterprises and consult with them.

The other half consists of officials who work in ministries and other central agencies, all of whom give directives and recommendations, but who are personally responsible for really nothing. According to the directives and recommendations of these people the press, radio, and television workers also react. Very seldom does one reach the actual working person. For that reason press conferences and encounters should urgently be held on location, in the enterprises. At the bottom it can be seen better where the shortcomings are, the information is more objective and plausible. Speaking about the expansion of the rights and autonomy of enterprises Comrade Gorbachov noted at the same April plenum that "it is necessary to begin a practical reorganization of work also in the higher levels of economic management, by directing them primarily to solving promising socio-economic and scientific-technical tasks, to searching for the most effective forms of joining science and production."

It is a fact, that the farmer is currently expecting greater consistency and more persistent recommendations from agricultural science. As stated above, the deviations here are too great. At one time dry silage was over-praised, then conserved hay came along, and now we have come the full circle back to dry hay. The entire construction policy in the country requires thought and deliberation. As before, city-type five-story panel houses are scattered over the fields (this is the impression), in no way compatible with rural surroundings. Thought and more serious attitude is required also in solving many other problems, but these no longer fit within the framework of this story.

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